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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. May Be Virile Neutral
Hull Wants Powers Granted
President Must Halt Goods
Nation Should Assist Peace
Geneva and London Pleased
Congress Must Remedy Soon

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL demands in a nationwide broadcast more authority for the President in placing embargoes on the export of American goods to nations at war. This is along the line of the appeal of The Christian Science Monitor to the President to call Congress into special session to add its outlawing of commodities to his outlawing of arms to Italy and Ethiopia. Secretary Hull is demanding the same action, in advocating a virile neutrality, the Monitor has shown as necessary to protect the United States from war entanglements and enable it to stand with the nations in their collective effort to banish war. Otherwise, by supplying a nation under League sanctions, it defeats the collective purpose. The Secretary asks provisions that will go even beyond preserving the safety and the dignity of the nation—He wants America, without becoming involved in disputes, to become a positive factor for world peace.

* * *

¶ The Secretary's message finds the American people concerned regarding their policy of neutrality. He reviews the embargoing of arms shipments by the President, that being the limit of his present power, and points out that it is commodities rather than arms that the belligerents desire, and that in supplying these lies grave danger to the country's peace and to its standing. Aware that the present neutrality policy expires in February, Secretary Hull specifies ways not controversial in which discretion can be given the President in the setting up of a permanent neutrality policy. Inelastic rules are to be avoided, such as the present one which allows only Congress to place an embargo on commodities—The Secretary believes the President must be able to act quickly and fully for the nation.

* * *

¶ America's duty, the message holds, is not served merely with keeping the nation from becoming involved in conflicts abroad. The second point of the American policy should be "to promote as far as possible the interests of international peace and good will." The United States should "on appropriate occasions and within reasonable bounds" use its influence toward the sure prevention of war. This second point for which Secretary Hull pleads will move both Americans and Europeans. It forsakes the "splendid isolation" standpoint of sheer self-interest—It sees the United States ready to be the courageous and powerful factor it ought to be for world peace.

* * *

¶ League circles at Geneva give hearty approval to the plea of the American Secretary of State for a more elastic neutrality statute. The gesture is taken as giving hope that the United States will find a way to join in the embargo on key products going to Italy, especially in the projected embargo on oil, coal, iron and steel, and thus practically assure, instead of defeat, the success of sanctions. With Germany placing a ban on war profits which may prevent the importation and resale to Italy of goods by Germans, the United States became the unclosed door chiefly to be feared. But Geneva leaders are cheered in a broader sense than the current situation—They glimpse the possibilities in a worldwide co-operation.

* * *

¶ Britain regards the Hull address as a definite contribution to international good will and peace. All the London newspapers give prominent display to the speech. It is read everywhere with sympathetic interest, although government quarters decline to comment. Hull's statement that a nation's embargo on arms and implements of war is no guarantee that it will not be drawn in is taken as showing a change in American sentiment. A similar statement made by Senator Pope of Idaho in London in August aroused American resentment. Prime Minister Baldwin recently declared that no nation can guarantee itself against war by a policy of isolation—Safety for America lies not in turning its back but in facing consciously whatever goes on abroad.

* * *

¶ Secretary Hull's appeal emphasizes but does not meet the emergency to which the Monitor has been calling attention. Nothing officially can be done to correct a dangerous situation, apparently, until Congress convenes. Hence the Monitor has advocated the calling of a special session, undesirable as that course usually is. Some way must be found that will protect the United States from the private acts of its unrestrained traders when sanctions against Italy are applied. More important, the door must be closed before the United States opposes and wounds a world which has set its collective face against war. The word "family" in the Secretary's address is being repeated in many capitals—The United States is not a member of the League, but it has not been and can never be less than a member of the Family of Nations.

British Reassure Anxious Egyptians

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 7

GREAT BRITAIN has given Egypt assurance it will not profit by the present international situation to modify the status of Egypt, it was stated in an official communiqué today.

These assurances were given the Egyptian Minister to London by the British Foreign Office, the official statement added.

The Minister was told that all British warships will be withdrawn from Alexandria the moment the Italo-Ethiopian situation is liquidated.

Britain assured Egypt, the communiqué added, it never has entertained the idea of establishing a naval base at Alexandria.

Bread Price Rise Has Passed Peak, Wallace Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is confident that a general rise in bread prices over the country has been checked.

Nine cities are reported to have advanced the price of bread recently: Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Milwaukee, Wis.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Toledo, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Hartford, Conn., and Allentown, Pa.

But Department of Agriculture figures show that the high point in cost of ingredients that go into bread was reached a month ago and since then it has been going down.

These statistics, combined with the fact that "you don't hear so much about increasing bread prices," have led Secretary Wallace to believe that the threat is passed. Before the consumers' counsel got busy with challenges to the bakers in September it was evident that they were getting ready for a general set-up in prices.

To let the public know whether the rises in the nine cities are justified, Donald E. Montgomery, consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has addressed letters to bakers in those localities asking them for definite information as to their costs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—A slight increase in retail food prices during the two weeks ended Oct. 22 was reported today by the Labor Department.

Prices advanced to 80.5 per cent of their 1923-25 average from 79.9 per cent the previous two weeks. They still were considerably below the corresponding weeks of 1930, when the index was 97.8.

Meats were among the few items which dropped during the two weeks ended Oct. 22, their index declining from 101.3 to 100.6.

Governor Calls For 25 Per Cent Power Rate Cut

Curley Says Utilities Spend Big Sums to Influence Legislation

Boston Today—*also sees*—Curley want Massachusetts man on New Haven reorganizing board—Legal action reported to stop South Boston housing project on basis of government competition—Confusion about Armistice Day regulations keep Chamber of Commerce busy—Many Boston streets to be reconstructed and resurfaced.

Curley—Opens Fresh Attack on Power Rates

Governor Curley loosed a double-barreled blast at Massachusetts utilities before a special hearing of the sliding scale commission at the State House today. He charged (1) that a 25 per cent reduction in electric power rates can be effected in the Commonwealth, and (2) that "large sums of money have been spent to influence the Legislature in utility measures."

The Governor also scored the Department of Public Utilities for its rate-fixing methods, which he said give the impression that they are more interested in the finances of the companies than in lower rates for consumers. He expressed belief that the sliding scale method of fixing rates would prove to be a potent instrument in bringing about reductions.

Referring to the $2,000,000 slash in rates made by the utilities last April, the Governor warned it was by no means the ultimate of what he expected to gain for consumers.

The Governor's remarks were made at a hearing which packed Room 370 of the State House. Many high public utility officials were present and heard the Governor's attack.

* * *

Besides Governor Curley, Riley E. Elgen, chairman of the District of Columbia authority on sliding scales, addressed the hearing this afternoon. he said that the sliding scale plan had gone into effect in Washington in 1924. The rate at that time was 10 cents a kilowatt hour.

Through application of the sliding scale system of basing rates on valuation of property plus operating costs the rates were brought down until last year the cost to consumers

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Decrepit Autos Sentenced To Junk Yards as Step In Chicago's New Safety Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—Take your choice. Pay a small fine or have your automobile junked.

Surprisingly, a good number of young traffic law violators here tell the judge they'll have their cars smashed, please.

The cars, of course, are those "remarkable bargains" long overdue for the junk yard, which cost the youngsters who bought them not much more than the equivalent of a good stiff fine. Mechanically unsound, they are a nuisance on the highways. So Boys' Court officials here feel they are promoting safety by persuading their young owners to bid them good-by.

Thorough Test of Cars

But not all owners of defective cars get into the Boys' Court. Chicago is therefore taking steps to reach all of its citizens who drive defective cars through a semiannual automobile examination. It has received a WPA allotment which will enable it to build six testing buildings in different parts of the city at a cost of $436,920.

Through the 18 testing lanes in these buildings the estimated 450,000 automobiles of the city are to be required to pass each six months. Attendants will check brakes, headlights, windshield wipers and so on. Those who meet the standards will be given a sticker indicating that the car is approved, others will be given a limited time to make repairs and return for a second test.

A number of other highway safety measures are being tried here. While efforts are being made to get a driver's license law in the special session of the legislature, several Chicago judges are finding ways to discipline drivers without such a law. One impounds the automobiles of drivers found guilty of recklessness, thus depriving them of the right to drive for a specified time. Another requires the offender to hand over his license to the court for a disciplinary period.

Illinois state highway police are also taking a hand in the current safety moves. Their particular objective is the "one-eyed" car, found much too often on the highways of this State. Drivers whose cars have burned out bulbs are being ordered to the nearest garage for replacements, according to the division of highways.

Those found to be driving with bulbs actually missing are being given tickets. Highway police are instructed to make inspection of brakes, license plates and windshield wipers at the same time.

While state and local authorities are doing their part to make highways safer, Northwestern University has made a special contribution to the cause in the form of a traffic officers' training school just concluded.

Instructors Were Experts

Chiefs of police, captains, lieutenants and patrolmen—55 in all—came from many parts of the country to sit in the classroom here for ten days and listen to experts discuss the problem of accident prevention. The students came from cities as distant as Seattle, Wash.; Dallas, Texas; Baltimore, Md., and Birmingham, Ala.

Their instructors were safety experts and experienced men from their own ranks. In the latter group were Raymond P. Ashworth, captain of police, Wichita, Kan., and F. M. Kreml, lieutenant of police, Evanston, Ill.

Other instructors came from the National Safety Council, Harvard University and the American Automobile Association. This is the third year the course has been held at Northwestern, in co-operation with the Evanston police department. The enrollment was the largest this year.

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The thirty-fourth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on Page Fourteen

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They Promote Mutual Trade

By a Staff Artist President Roosevelt Premier Mackenzie King

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Nov. 7

Gasoline—Government Disputes Claims for Brands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A government-sponsored consumers' bulletin gave out specific information on the buying of gasoline, disputing the differences claimed for the various brands and bluntly denying that the highest octane-rating gas is necessary for the best care of an automobile. The major companies, it is said, rather generally swap gasolines behind the scenes because of transportation necessities. As for advertising the need of the highest rating gas, "the effect of this action is simply to waste his (the consumer's) money."

Utilities—Gifts to Party Funds Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Republican National Committee received $468,900 in campaign contributions from sources connected with the public utilities between 1924 and 1934, while the Democratic National Committee received $120,100 from similar sources. This information was made public, without comment, by the Federal Trade Commission, following a request of the Senate.

Some leading contributors: Financial Page.

Election—East Indecisive; West Listened For

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The local election honors are sufficiently divided between Republicans and Democrats so that appraisal is exceptionally dubious. The Republicans control the New York Assembly by 82 to 68 members, but the Democrats have an estimated 360,000 vote majority when districting is eliminated, as it will be in the presidential election. The Republicans point to a victory in the Philadelphia election, but the Democrats whittled down the normal overwhelming Republican majorities to a mere 47,000 votes. In New Jersey and Ohio elections, the Republican position was solidified; but in Kentucky, the Roosevelt faction won over a split in its ranks and a hopeful Republican opposition.

Strategists point to the fact that no test vote was recorded in the West, where the real battleground of the national election is thought to be. A wavering and part-hostile East was generally counted on, even in the Roosevelt camp, and a solid Democratic South. But in the West?

"A stand-off fight between the two parties": Page 1.

Sanctions—German Move Would Aid League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League was informed that Germany will take steps to curb any abnormal shipments of supplies into Italy via Austria. This is not to imply that Germany is in any way joining the sanctions. Germany merely does not propose to become the pathway into Italy for speculators and for foreign merchants who are trying to evade the sanctions. The desire for British friendship and the precarious state of German foreign trade are said to have influenced this position.

Should a decree in restraint of abnormal trade with Italy be issued, a major leak in the sanctions ring around Italy will be at least partially plugged. Geneva awaits the actual measures to restrain this trade before deciding how effective they will be.

Washington— A broadcast address of Secretary of State Hull forecast an effort of the Administration to secure a new neutrality act when Congress convenes, which will permit a much fuller measure of cooperation with League sanctions.

Reich willing to close gap: Page 1.

Italo-Ethiopian—Italian Guns Trained on Makale

NORTHERN FRONT, Ethiopia—The entire 30-mile Italian Front advanced to a new strategic ridge, where artillery overlooked Makale, according to the Associated Press. Natives told correspondents that the city had been evacuated by all Ethiopians not loyal to the Governor, Ras Gugsa, who has now become the Italian native ruler of Tigré Province. Ras Gugsa hoped to be the first to enter his capital city.

Rome— Seven transport ships were released for normal commercial activities, giving rise to the conclusion that bulk troop shipments to East Africa have been suspended. Italy now has sent 290,000 Italian troops to join the native troops, estimated at 60,000 or more.

Meanwhile, the army back home was strengthened by a decree calling out several thousand military specialists to the colors. The domestic army is estimated at not far under a million men—maintained as a threat to anyone who would take advantage of Italy's absorption in East Africa.

Swastika—Dominates Eagle on German Flag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The new German military flag was broken out over the Potsdam parade ground for the first time. It was considered of the highest importance that the swastika of the National Socialist State was more prominent than the traditional eagle and iron cross of the German Army on this flag. The design had been long disputed, and the decision remained secret until today.

The new state swastika flag also made its formal debut, and Germany's first conscript army since the war swore "to be ready to sacrifice life" for the oath of "unconditional obedience" to Reichsführer Hitler.

REA—Projects for Farm Power Total 11

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—REA (Rural Electrification Administration) approved four more projects to take electricity to farm homes, bringing the total thus far to 11. Loans on projects approved to date amount to $2,339,612, and will mean 1940 miles of new line, serving 8000 farm families.

Lithuania—Fascists Ban Opposition Parties

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—A strong Fascist regime was established in Lithuania when the military Commandant here banned opposition parties, effective immediately. The ban affects the Populist and Christian Democrat parties, leaving the Nationalists in complete control.

Unprepared for the lightning move, opposition leaders hurriedly conferred and considered transferring their offices to Memel, where measures of the Kaunas Commandant are inoperative.

Lithuania has been ruled under mild Fascism since a coup in 1926. Recent opposition moves, however, caused concern to the Government and resulted in the ban. The measure was motivated partly by recent

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Canadian Premier In Washington For Trade Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—William L. Mackenzie King, stocky Premier of Canada, arrived from Ottawa today, intent on taking a personal hand in trade negotiations of deepest interest to three great nations, the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

Mr. King was greeted by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, who is official host until President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, return to the city tomorrow. With Mr. Phillips was a group of other high State Department and trade officials.

Accompanying Mr. King's party was Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Goes to Canadian Legation

After greetings, the Canadian Minister left for the Canadian Legation in a White House car, driving through streets in which the autumn leaves were still falling with the drip of rain, in sharp contrast to his own capital which has been bare of leaves for some time. Part of Mr. King's visit it is understood is for relaxation after the strenuous effort of a Canadian general election, and he plans to go even further south before returning to Canada.

Famous in Canada for the diplomatic skill required to keep the diverse elements of the Liberal Party in cohesion, Mr. King now faces a task in Washington that may require the full measure of his bargaining ability, even though Secretary Hull is in full sympathy with his general objectives.

Many Factors Involved

All sorts of political factors are involved from the point of view both of Canadian and United States Governments, and in addition to this, Great Britain is understood to be showing a lively interest in view of the existing Ottawa agreement, and British programs of imperial preference.

President Roosevelt will be back in the capital tomorrow, and will entertain the visiting Premier at the White House as an overnight guest. Secretary Hull is also cutting short a brief vacation to return for the negotiations.

Taking the trade situation up one by one, as it affects the three nations, the facts are interpreted here as follows:

Is King Campaign Pledge

Canada—Mr. King has just won an overwhelming victory over his conservative opponent, Mr. Bennett, who instituted the reciprocal trade pact negotiations, and is in the happy circumstances for a politician —of having his hands clear and with a big majority. Not only Liberal, but Conservative papers support the purpose of the proposed agreement. Mr. King is committed to

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Hull Sees Danger To U.S. in Isolation; Peace Moves Halted

Duce Reported Paring His African Demands to New Minimum

Germany Denies Joining Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—Anglo-Italian efforts to bring about an easing up in the Mediterranean have for the time being definitely failed, though it is hoped they will be renewed before long, The Christian Science Monitor is informed.

Britain refused to move any ships until Italians further reduced their forces on the frontier between Libya and Egypt, and ceased its anti-British press campaign. Premier Mussolini of Italy, it is understood, was prepared to withdraw another division from Libya; but considered the "quid pro quo" offered by Britain as inadequate. At present, Britain is not prepared to go any further. Nor is Premier Mussolini.

A similar fate has overtaken the Anglo-French talks on the subject of French naval help if Italy should attack Britain while the latter is carrying out sanctions under Article XVI of the League Covenant.

Quick Peace Hope Ebbs

The French Government, the Monitor learns, has admitted its obligation in theory but in practice does not consider she need do anything just now—unless, of course, Britain is prepared to undertake important engagements in advance regarding the Rhineland and Austria.

The British, therefore, propose to let the discussion drop, unless the French show a strong desire to continue it.

In these circumstances not much hope is held out here of early developments in the Franco-British peace talks with Italy, with which the League Co-ordinating Committee entrusted these powers on Belgian initiative. There is a strong feeling here in this connection that Premier Mussolini intends to delay all efforts for settlement in the hope of getting a more favorable atmosphere when the smoke of the British electioneering campaign has blown away.

Duce Revises His Ideas

Meanwhile evidence is accumulating that Il Duce has given up his grandiose plan of conquering the whole of Ethiopia and is seeking to bite off a sector in the north bounded by the Takkaze River and certain districts in Ogaden.

Provided the Ethiopians remain united in their determination not to surrender these districts, it is regarded as improbable that either Britain or the smaller European members of the League would agree to such a dismemberment of the Ethiopian Empire.

Reich Reported Ready To Close Sanctions Gap By Neutrality Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 7—While cordially welcoming the news transmitted through German Consul Dr. Wolfgang Krauel, to the effect that decrees will shortly be issued to prevent speculation in purchases and transshipment of goods for Italy, Geneva is withholding its final judgment until the actual decrees are published.

But it is everywhere recognized that if this attempt to prevent profiteering in war conditions is really carried out the gap in the wall round Italy will be almost closed except for shipments by sea coming from the other three nonmembers, Japan, Brazil and the United States.

Not Yet Formal Pledge

Dr. Krauel made his communication verbally, since the present policy of the German Government is apparently to refrain from official recognition of the League.

But it is understood that Berlin

(Continued on Page [illegible], Column [illegible])

Avoidance of War Is Not Enough, We Must, He Says, Help Others

Asks More Embargo Power for President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Forecasting a strong Administration drive at the next session of Congress for drastically extended neutrality legislation, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a radio address last night, placed the brand of inadequacy on America's existing neutrality law and indicated the need both for more flexible and more extensive powers.

Mr. Hull reflected the difficult position the United States Government finds itself in at the moment in regard to its inability to shut off the export of raw materials—a fact which threatens to prevent any effective move by the League of Nations against Italy in this direction —by declaring that "the shipments of arms is not the principal way by which our commerce with foreign nations may lead to serious international difficulties:

Urges Peacemaking Role

He stressed the dangers of narrow isolationism to American neutrality and declared it is America's obligation to humanity "not only to remain aloof from disputes and conflicts with which we have no direct concern, but also to use our influence in any appropriate way to bring about the peaceful settlement of international differences."

"A virile policy tempered with prudent caution is necessary," he said, "if we are to retain the respect of other nations, and at the same time hold our position of influence for peace and international stability in the family of nations."

Favors Greater Leeway

Secretary Hull indicated that the Administration, as the result of its present experience in attempting to secure neutrality under the existing law, would recommend that Congress provide more leeway in regard to the time of applying an arms embargo and also discretionary authority to extend the list outside the category of "arms, ammunition and implements of war" which is now in force.

In this respect he emphasized particularly that "every war presents different circumstances" and pointed out that "inelastic rules or regulations" present apparent difficulties. The inelasticity of the existing law has proven of particular concern at the State Department during the past month in view of the fact that had the Italo-Ethiopian war developed somewhat differently the United States might have been forced by the Neutrality Act which would have directly interfered with the efforts of the League of Nations to penalize an aggressor nation.

Coincides With Committee

Secretary Hull's sketchy outline of what form new legislation should follow coincided with recent word from the Senate Munitions Committee that it also is preparing new legislation along much the same lines. Further, it is understood that when the Administration is avowedly attempting to curtail raw material exports to the belligerents by exertion of moral influence since there is no legal authority for establishing a legal barrier to such trade.

Some light on the changing conceptions of American foreign policy was provided when Secretary Hull quoted from Hugo Grotius, seventeenth century father of international law, who declared it is the moral duty of those not engaged in a war "to do nothing whereby he who supports a wicked cause may be rendered more powerful, or whereby the movements of him who wages a just war may be hampered."

May Reverse Policy

Since the time of American independence American foreign policy has always adhered to a contrary doctrine that the neutral has no right to pass judgment on the merits of a war, and that its actions should express the most complete neutrality.

Such a doctrine is fundamental to the present Neutrality Act which makes equal treatment of both belligerents mandatory. Further, with the development under the League of Nations of the theory that one belligerent is the aggressor comes the corollary that it is the moral obligation of neutrals to help the belligerent in the right and punish the aggressor by all peaceful means within its power.

Secretary Hull's quotation was an expression of the extent to which American diplomacy is swinging around to the new-old concept of collective moral duties of neutrality as opposed to the traditional American doctrine of complete isolation.

Hot Fight Is Expected In Coming Congress On Neutrality Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—A drive for early enactment of more drastic neutrality legislation by Congress as soon as it convenes in January got under way here today in the wake of intimations from Geneva that the

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U. S. to Help Bridge Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—President Roosevelt has authorized the expenditure of approximately $340,000 to build three bridges in Central American countries along the route of the inter-American highway.

International co-operation for the construction of these bridges was assured last June when Congress appropriated $1,000,000 "to meet such expenses as the President in his discretion may deem necessary to enable the United States to co-operate with the several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with survey and construction of the proposed inter-American highway."

One bridge will be built over the Chiriqui River in the Republic of Panama, a second over the Choluteca River in Honduras, and the third over the Tamazulapa River in Guatemala.

Under present plans, the United States will furnish surveys, plans, specifications and estimates for the bridges, all steel or other fabricated material for the superstructure, mechanical equipment, and transportation of materials and equipment to the site of the work. It also will construct the superstructure, supervise all construction, and furnish all inspection and supervision when needed in connection with getting out materials furnished by the other country.

The other country will furnish all local materials, and the labor and transportation incident thereto, together with rights of way, and labor needed in constructing the foundations and substructures removing falsework, cleaning up the site, and grading approaches for a distance sufficient to complete the stream crossing and make the structure usable.

The inter-American highway route traverses Mexico and the republics of Central America, its terminal being Nuevo Laredo, Mex., across the Rio Grande from Laredo, Texas, and Panama City. About half of its entire length of 5200 miles lies in Mexico, and the rest in the other six countries. A complete reconnaissance survey of the southern half of the route has been made by the Bureau of Public Roads. The bureau is making further surveys, including a location survey for the final section of the road in Panama, leading to the Costa Rican border.

New Deal Suffers Defeat At Polls Except in Kentucky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—With full reports of the Democratic victory in Kentucky coming in today to offset the Republican achievement in gaining control of the New York Legislature, and other minor offices elsewhere, the widely scattered state and local elections, just concluded, indicate a stand-off fight between the two parties. There was something for rejoicing and something for sorrow for each party, and above all, a great deal for each to learn before the 1936 presidential election.

Early reports from Louisville show Lieut. Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, the Democratic candidate, an easy winner over Judge King Swope, Republican, with a strength that brought comfort to National Democratic Party leaders. Postmaster General James A. Farley was quick to offer his congratulations.

Dry Law Repealed

The Kentucky results also showed that state's 16-year-old prohibition was probably repealed, despite a strenuous fight by the Anti-Saloon League.

Voters also instructed the Legislature to enact old-age pensions and gave a tremendous majority to this issue written on all Kentucky ballots.

As against the Democratic victory in Kentucky, Republicans pointed to results in New York State, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other areas. With full returns received in New York, the Republicans will hold the Assembly by 82 to 68 members returning to a control which has been interrupted only occasionally for the past 20 years. The Democrats had seized the Assembly in the heyday of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity.

G. O. P. Holds Philadelphia

In Philadelphia, a formidable attack by the Democrats on this citadel of Republican power, which has not been successfully challenged for generations, was beaten off, but the Republican plurality was brought down to only 47,000, which is a mere drop in the bucket compared to normal Republican majorities.

In New Jersey and Ohio elections, the Republicans strengthened their positions materially.

Hot on the heels of the election, addresses were made last night by four potential Republican presidential candidates.

Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas spoke at Cleveland, where Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey also appeared. Col. Frank Knox of Chicago made an attack on Democrats at St. Louis, while Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan made an address at Chicago.

Roosevelt Name Wanes

Inconclusive though the scattered election returns of Tuesday appeared superficially, they actually had all sorts of lessons for astute politicians.

The New York result showed pretty plainly that a good deal of the magic has gone out of Mr. Roosevelt's name as an election appeal. Democrats took rightful comfort from the fact that even though they lost a majority of the Assembly seats, they did manage to get a substantial majority of the State's voters—probably 400,000 more votes than the Republicans, all told. But James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, had made an appeal to the State for Democratic support on the basis of a Roosevelt new deal plea. In 1932 and again in 1934 such an appeal was enough, and national landslides brought the Democrats into power.

Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, set the tone of Republican rejoicing, declaring it indicated that "the boondogglers are on their way out."

"The Republican Party," he added, "is on its way back to power. New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland tell the story and point the way. The American people are becoming thoroughly aware of the sham of 'new-deal' pretenses and the menace of 'new-deal' policies."

Both Parties Learn

The old magic was invoked again in New York this year—and failed; or at least, lost some of its potency. The result is important. It shows that there is a tendency "back to normalcy"—and back to normaly in America has almost invariably heretofore meant a Republican in the White House. It is on this ground that the chief claim of Republicans for victory is based.

On the other hand, the Democrats have a cause for thanksgiving that does not appear immediately on the surface. Despite all claims to the contrary, the Republicans had really hoped to carry Kentucky, where a formidable rift in Democratic ranks had occurred. The Republicans failed. They learn from this, conclusively, that there is no real chance of cracking the Solid South in the 1936 elections, or even of seizing the border states, as conditions now exist.

What of Socialists?

Victories of Socialists in Bridgeport, Conn., and in Reading, Penna., were small of themselves, but overwhelming in the cities that recorded them. They are too sporadic to prove anything conclusively, but do indicate that in larger industrial areas the apparent trend away from Roosevelt may not be back to conservative Republicanism, but to an even more radical group.

The Ohio local elections attracted a good deal of studious political interest here because a majority of the bond issues which were to have been supplemented by federal grants were rejected by the voters.

Ohio Means to Economize

One figure was that of $40,000,000 in proposed bond issues less than a fifth had been approved. Toledo alone defeated nine such proposals for spending.

While this "antispending victory" was recorded, Governor Landon, who has managed to dramatize himself as the Republican "antispending candidate," was speaking at Cleveland. Explaining his own policy of keeping Kansas budgets balanced, he said:

"What we have done is what a sensible family does in the face of reduced income: we have cut out the frills. We have maintained essential services, but at minimum cost. We have insisted that every dollar buy more, not less, of government."

Scholar

By a Staff Artist

Sao-ke Alfred Sze

Chinese Ambassador to the United States

New Silver Policy Of China Declared Endorsed by Sze

China's new silver policy was heralded as being advantageous to all nations dealing with the land of the dragon by Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, in Boston today.

Speaking at a luncheon tendered him by Mayor Mansfield, the Ambassador said he based his belief that it would be helpful to the world upon the fact that it would stabilize China's money.

In the new policy, he said he believed China could count upon the active support of all friends abroad. He said the new silver program was a serious effort to check the depression which has been affecting China for the past three years.

Material evidence of China's friendship for the United States and appreciation for the unselfish interest of Americans in that country is to be found in the fact that China's foreign trade with this country is more than its combined trade with Japan and Great Britain, Mr. Sze said last night.

Addressing the Society of the Friends of China, Inc., on the twenty-fourth year of the Republic of China, Mr. Sze stated that "this year is of especial interest in the history of Chinese-American trade relations. It marks the anniversary of the return from China of the first clipper ship fitted out in the United States, while this year saw the inauguration of a regular clipper-airship service between the United States and China.

Reminding the audience that it was a product of his country that was involved in Boston's famous Tea Party of 1773, Mr. Sze uttered the conviction that the most important element in Chinese-American relations is not trade, but its mutual good will and understanding.

Severely criticizing those persons who spread false propaganda in America concerning other races, and especially the Chinese, Governor Curley called upon all Americans to extend to their sister republic their support and sympathy in her hour of trouble.

He said that a country of China's ancient and tried civilization was worthy of great effort to be saved, and that he had no doubt but what this would be accomplished through a worldwide brotherly love.

Addresses were also given by noted educators and city officials, among whom were Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University; Dr. J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College, and Dr. Harry Seymour Ross, president of Emerson College.

Gains Against Liquor And Defeat of Bonding Plans Mark Elections

By the Associated Press

The wet-dry issue dominated the nation's plebiscites election day, a survey last night showed, with bond issues, municipal power plants and other proposals stringing along behind.

Local prohibition laws of various degrees of stringency were approved or rejected in some districts of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Creighton, Neb., approved the sale of liquor by the drink.

Pennsylvania voters blotted beer from at least 116 municipalities and liquor from 106 more in community referenda on retail sales that dry leaders cheered as a turn back toward prohibition.

W. C. T. U. Sees Advance

On the other side of the balloting were 107 communities which voted for sale of beer by the drink, and 70 others that voted for liquor sales.

The dry vote came for the most part from rural communities; the beer and liquor vote from more populous centers, including Altoona, Meadville and Lock Haven, the three third-class cities voting on the issue.

In Orstown, Franklin County, and Marple Township, Delaware County, the dry forces failed by one vote to win the referenda.

Inroads Against Liquor

Two western Arkansas townships went dry by large majorities, and Wayne and Scott counties in Mississippi outlawed beer.

Carrollton, Ohio, home of F. Scott McBride, head of the Anti-Saloon League, voted to prohibit liquor but to retain 3.2 per cent beer.

Thirty small communities in upstate New York were evenly divided on the issue, 13 going dry and 17 remaining wet.

Vote Varies on Bond Issues

New York State approved one of the largest bond issues—$55,000,000 for unemployment relief. Other large issues:

Lincoln, Neb., $775,000 for schools; defeated.

Sacramento, Calif., $596,000 for municipal projects; approved. Beverly Hills, Calif., $400,000 for school improvements; approved.

Sacramento voters rejected eight other issues totaling $374,000.

Pennsylvania's long debated "Blue Law" came before the voters again, this time on the Sunday movie angle. Ninety-two municipalities, including Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, voted in favor of afternoon and evening showings on Sunday while 98 communities rejected the proposal. Decisive returns were lacking from many other places.

Many Laws Unaffected

Unaffected by the vote were scores of regulations involved in other Sunday "blue laws" prohibiting sale of foodstuffs and confections, amusements, hunting, and all "unnecessary" Sabbath laws. Many towns do not enforce these laws to the letter. Sunday baseball and football were legalized more than a year ago.

New York approved three amendments to its state constitution. They provide for county government reform, ten-two jury verdicts in civil cases, and removal of double liability from bank stocks.

By a plurality of 16,650 and a vote of nearly two to one, Monroe County's electorate today had chosen their home county to be the first in the State to approve a county manager form of government under Plan B of the Buckley law.

Installation Jan. 1

The city vote carried the proposal to install the new Government Jan. 1, with the balloting in the county outside the city but 38 votes ahead in favor of the plan. Under it the board becomes the policy-determining body of the county, with tax levying and appropriation of funds as two of its duties.

The board appoints the county manager for a term of four years, fixes his compensation and is given power to remove him for stated reasons.

Albany, N. Y., and Camden, N. J., approved municipal power plant proposals, while Lockport, N. Y., voted "No."

The Socialist and Communist Parties garnered 121,710 votes in Tuesday's elections in New York City—both parties increasing their total votes over last year.

The Virginia General Assembly of 1936 will be composed of 131 Democrats, 8 Republicans and 1 Independent, complete unofficial returns from yesterday's election revealed.

Republicans Hold Own

The Republican Party held its own in the Senate by electing two members, and made a net gain of one member in the House. The Democrats, in addition to losing one House seat to Republicans, lost the Buchanan-Tazewell senatorial contest on which attention of the entire state was centered, to Dr. J. W. Witten, Tazewell Independent.

For the first time in Kentucky's history a Negro will sit in the State Legislature.

Incomplete returns show that Charles W. Anderson Jr., Negro Republican, was elected a member of the House from Louisville's fifty-eighth legislative district, whose population is 80 per cent colored.

In spite of the record Democratic vote avalanche in Mayor Frank Hague's bailiwick, Hudson County, the Republican Party carried New Jersey in Tuesday's election by an unofficial plurality of 31,468.

Figures tabulated by the Associated Press on the basis of the high man assembly vote in each of the State's 21 counties showed that the Republicans received a popular statewide vote of 634,764, compared with 603,296 for the Democrats.

In the presidential election of 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt was given a margin of 30,988.

A Man in the News

Mr. G. O. P. Smiles as He Surveys Election Returns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—"I'm the Monitor's 'Man in the News' today," remarked Mr. G. O. P. genially, as he surveyed the overnight election returns in New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia.

"Hoity-toity, nothing of the sort," interjected the somewhat shrill voice of Miss Democracy.

"I'm the Man in News," continued Mr. G. O. P. blandly, without noticing an interruption. "If you want my background, I was born in 1860 and since then my career, as everybody knows, has been one of general success in the United States. I have won the confidence of the nation, which has, if I do say it, on more ocasions than not put me in charge of its national affairs. Like everybody else I have recently been suffering from this abominable depression, which has a particularly disastrous effect on that nice boy Herbert, but the things are looking up again; yes, judging by these newspaper reports, things are looking up."

"Back to Normal"

"Nothing of the sort!" repeated Miss Democracy.

"I refer, of course," continued Mr. G. O. P., as though nobody else had spoken, "to the New York election returns. By latest accounts I have won back control of the Assembly, which I have rightfully considered mine for the past quarter of a century until the last election, when, unfortunately, through a little inadvertence of the voters, I lost control with the standing of 76 to 73. Affairs are now back to normal again, and I shall probably have 82 seats to 68, in the next Assembly. A notable victory, any way you look at it!"

"Nonsense!" remarked Miss Democracy.

"My good woman—"

"'Nonsense'"

"I said 'Nonsense.' It is true you have won back the Assembly! But did you notice the popular vote? Democratic Assembly candidates, according to tabulations from all but 18 counties, got an aggregate vote of 1,934,873 as against 1,316,985 for your candidates. Just think, old gentleman, what that means when dear Franklin runs for reelection next year."

"In addition to New York," said the bland Mr. G. O. P., going on as though nobody had spoken, "there is Philadelphia, and New Jersey. Just as I expected, I have won in both of them. It is a glorious day, take it all in all! The next mayor of Philadelphia will be a Republican, as was the one before, and the one before that, going back in a splendid and uninterrupted succession. My hold is strengthened in New Jersey, and I—"

"As for Philadelphia," remarked Miss Democracy, "my candidate for mayor got 46 per cent of the total vote yesterday, whereas dear Franklin got only 42 per cent in 1932. It is true that that fellow, S. Davis Wilson managed to win, but he got only 53 per cent of the vote, against 55 per cent which Hoover polled in the same city in 1932. And in Scranton, my boys won all but two Lackawanna County offices, upsetting a trend of the past 25 years."

"In Cleveland," continued the bland Mr. GOP, "the Democratic boss was repudiated, and my candidate won the mayoralty by the greatest plurality in city history."

"Pooh!" said Miss Democracy, "Don't you realize, old gentleman, that the real election yesterday was held in Kentucky? It was the only place where state-wide elections were called.

"They don't count the ballots until today you know. The first returns seem to be very satisfactory. I guess that nice boy, Lieut. Gov. A. B. Chandler will defeat Judge King Swope for Governor. A very satisfactory election day indeed, old gentleman, just as you remarked!"

"But who is this?" demanded Mr. G. O. P. with some asperity, as a third figure entered the room. "You seem to be rather seedily dressed—haven't you made some mistake?"

"My name," said the stranger deliberately, "is "Socialist'. I want you to know that I don't care for either of you old folks. You're both out of date. My young man, Jasper McLevy, was re-elected Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., by a record-breaking plurality of 14,000; he got only 6000 plurality in 1933. Yes, and he captured every one of the 16 aldermen. I won a landslide in Reading, Penna., too, with mayor, councilmen, city treasurer and three members of the School Board. A wonderful election day!"

"Preposterous!" remarked Mr. G. O. P., "I'm the Man in the News."

Miss Democracy simply shrugged. She was too busy reading the Kentucky returns.

Mr. G. O. P.

James F. Malone

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7 (AP)—In the hour of one of his greatest political triumphs, James F. Malone, Allegheny County commissioner-elect, passed on today.

The 57-year-old former Pittsburgh city councilman was the only Republican to win a seat on the important board of commissioners. His successor will be chosen by the 13 judges of the Common Pleas Court. The law provides the man selected must have voted for Mr. Malone at Tuesday's election. The successor will serve with John J. Kane and State Senator George Rankin, Democrats.

County Manager Plan in Virginia Reduces Taxes

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7 (AP)—The lowest level of taxes in seven years, an increase of nearly 200 per cent in favorable balance of county funds, and greatly increased general efficiency were some of the advantages claimed today for the county manager form of government by its proponents after nearly four years of experimentation in Virginia.

The accomplishments of the new county government system authorized by the Virginia General Assembly in 1932 was brought particularly to public attention this week in the election in Henrico County, adjoining Richmond, where candidates for the county board of supervisors, indorsed by the pro-manager plan citizens' league made a clean sweep the seats.

Other elected officials were friendly to the plan and in no case did one of its opponents gain office.

J. Randolph Tucker, Richmond corporation lawyer, a resident of the Westhampton community, and one of the early manager-plan supporters, summed up the accomplishments of the new form of government this way:

"That [the election] shows what the people think of the county manager form after trying it for 18 months," Mr. Tucker said as a complete unofficial count had assured the nonpartisan league of victory.

"County taxes are at the lowest level in seven years," the League chairman said. "A host of minor functionaries have been eliminated and four major officials who previously were costing citizens $50,000 a year are now costing from $35,000 to $40,000 annually."

An audit, recently completed and filed with the state auditor, appeared to bear out Mr. Tucker's claims. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, the first full year that operation of the manager form was effective—the general fund balance increased to $42,407.41 from the $19,749.16 shown 24 months previously under the old board of supervisors.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

peasant disturbances in the southern part of the country and a memorandum signed by opposition leaders opposing the Government's program.

Paris—Laval's Name Brought Into Stavisky Trials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—One of the 20 defendants in the trial of suspected Stavisky associates brought the name of Premier Laval before the court. M. Laval, said an army officer, "spoke to Judge Prince" in behalf of a Stavisky enterprise. Judge Prince is known as the "man who knew all" and who was slain just before he was to testify before a Stavisky investigation.

At another point in the trial, a Stavisky associate made a plea of innocence based on the alleged involvement of many public officials in the pawnshop scandals. "I had full confidence in Stavisky," he said, "because so many important persons were mentioned in his affairs."

Flight—Kingsford-Smith Reaches India

ALLAHABAD, India (AP)—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, flying from England to Australia, landed here at 7:45 a. m., E. S. T., today. He had left Lympne, Eng., at 1:28 a. m., E. S. T., Wednesday. Consequently, on his arrival at Allahabad he had covered more than 5500 miles in 30 hours, 17 minutes.

Bread—Costs Declared Held Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The rising trend of prices on those ingredients making up the cost of bread was checked about a month ago, the Department of Agriculture's figures indicate. The Department has instigated inquiries into the rising price of bread in nine cities, by sendng questionnaires to the bakers there.

Secretary Wallace thinks the price of bread is under control: Page 1.

Austria—Fey Gets Job Outside Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Maj. Emil Fey, recently dropped from the Austrian Cabinet, was today compensated by a fat appointment. He was named president of the Danubian Shipping Company, which dominates passenger and freight shipment on the Danube. This company was recently sold out to Italian control, enabling Italy to exercise a powerful economic influence in central Europe.

Whether Major Fey will retain his post as head of the Vienna Heimwehr remained uncertain.

Peace Efforts—Anglo-Italian Parleys Cease

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Direct negotiations between Britain and Italy to find a formula for getting along together in the Mediterranean have definitely failed, the Monitor is informed. Demands of the two sides were incompatible.

Britain's efforts to work out a specific naval accord in the Mediterranean have also languished, it is said. Not unless Britain makes further military commitments directed against Germany will France go further.

There is a growing belief that Mussolini will be content with conquering only the outer provinces of Ethiopia, but it is not seen how Britain could agree to such a dismemberment in view of its strong stand on the League Covenant.

Miss Perkins Sees New Occupations Making Many Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said today that she did not think that the United States would have a large permanent army of unemployed.

"We may have to change our habits of living, though," she warned as she predicted the future employment of more people in what she called "cultural services." She foresaw an expansion in schoolteachers, librarians, musicians and other occupations "that enhance life."

The opinion of Miss Perkins as Secretary of Labor was important because of recent speculation as to whether the lag of employment behind production is a permanent phenomenon. A few weeks ago President Roosevelt stated that if production were back to its 1929 level only 80 per cent of the 1929 man power would be needed because of technological changes in the six-year interval.

Will Find New Occupations

Miss Perkins was of the opinion that many people, deprived of their old jobs permanently because of technological changes, would in time find work in newly-created industries. She said she knew of a small community, for instance, where 30 formerely unemployed persons are now engaged in a new trade, servicing a household facility that had recently come into use. A new movement in the establishment of small eating houses has also become noticeable, Miss Perkins said.

The extent of the technological upset, Miiss Perkins pointed out, will not be known until the 1940 census is taken. She predicted that it will reveal a "remarkable change" in occupations.

President Roosevelt announced last week that he was calling industrialists in to find out why employment stood at only 82 per cent of normal when production is back at 90 per cent, but Miss Perkins said the Labor department's figures do not show such a wide discrepancy.

The President was quoting Federal Reserve Board figures which cover a more limited number of industries, and is not as sensitive to seasonal changes, she explained. Miss Perkins revealed that her department is attempting to formulate a basis on which a national census of unemployment could be taken.

She reiterated the President's view that it is difficult to get authorities to agree on any abstract definition of "employment," citing a hypothetical case of a man formerly employed in the Ford factory who took up rose growing when he lost his job and had built up a small business shipping flowers to Chicago and Detroit.

"Our figures would call him unemployed," she said, "when as a matter of fact he might never go back to the Ford factory if given a chance."

At the present time, the Labor Department is making a study of the various unemployment estimates made by organizations outside the Government, to see what method they use to arrive at their totals.

The Secretary made it clear that before a national unemployment census is taken, the public will be fully informed as to the difficulties in arriving at a basis for counting. This was not done when the special 1930 unemployment census was taken and there was much criticism of the Government's estimate as a result, she said.

Miss Richey Explains Quitting Pilot's Job

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7 (AP)—Amelia Earhart and Helen Richey agreed today that Miss Richey lost out in commercial aviation because she was a woman.

Miss Richey, who took a job as co-pilot for an airlines company last January, affirmed that her sex handicapped her in the work and that she resigned more than a month ago. She added, however, that she didn't want to be drawn into any controversy because she left on friendly terms.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7 (AP)—A man's strength is needed for transport flying, Miss Ruth Haviland, herself holder of a transport license, commented today upon the resignation of Miss Helen Richey as an airlines pilot.

"In private or race flying women need not give ground to men," said Miss Haviland, who is employed in the transportation division of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

"But I've flown big transport planes and it's hard physical work."

"I believe women usually get a poor return commercially for the money they invest in learning to fly."

The Rev. William A. (Billy) Sunday

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Rev. William A. (Billy) Sunday, colorful revivalist, and one time professional baseball player, who passed on last night, dedicated the major portion of his 72 years to indefatigable attacks on "the devil and rum." He had been a compelling figure on American revival rostrums since 1896, thunderous voice, tangy in phraseology, vehement in gesture. Generally beginning his discourses in quiet tone, he usually shed his coat and vest at the height of his plea, thundering his exhortations.

He was born in Ames, Iowa, Nov. 19, 1863, finished high school in Nevada, Iowa, before continuing his education at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill. His first career was in professional baseball, when he played with teams representing Chicago, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in the National League between 1883 and 1890. In 1891 he retired to begin his ecclesiastical work. In that year he became an assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago, continuing until 1896 when he began in earnest his vigorous revivals that sent his fame across the nation and into Europe. The Chicago Presbytery ordained him a Presbyterian minister in 1903, but he went on with his own peculiar services.

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Penologist

Wide World

Mrs. Blanche L. La Du

Minneapolis Woman First Woman President of American Prison Association

Woman Promotes College Courses For Prison Heads

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Blanche La Du, the first woman to head the American Prison Association, who views prison management as a "profession," today urged special college training for wardens.

Daughter of a farmer, this Minneapolis woman, who went from teacher to lawyer to state executive, recommended establishment of special training schools in state universities for wardens.

To replace an "all too prevalent attitude in many prisons" toward eye-for-an-eye management, she would encourage "kind and qualified" administration.

"There is no place in the prison system for the fictionized 'hard boiled guard' who exists too often in fact," said Mrs. La Du.

"Prison staffs should be manned by good disciplinarians but they should be persons who understand men and women and who can assist the inmates in preparing themselves for a return to community life."

Already known as a champion of the criminal's right to social restoration, Mrs. La Du also would broaden police training to meet the "skilled criminal" properly.

Coupled with Mrs. La Du's own recommendation to expand prison industries in the rehabilitation of convicts was a statement today from her associates here pointing to a "permanent impression" from her work in Minnesota.

Ever since Minnesota's Legislature 14 years ago made room for a woman on the State Board of Control, Mrs. La Du has held the post and exerted, associates said, a "feminine influence" of acknowledged value.

The State Board of Control, which she headed many times, credited her with introducing occupational therapy, dietetics on a broad scale, hygienic improvements, and greater facilities to handicapped children in state institutions.

Besides, the board characterized Mrs. La Du, widowed mother of two children since 1921, as a "homemaker." A son, Joe, works and a daughter, Jane, is at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., "coed."

Arms Exports Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgium's export of arms doubled in tonnage and tripled in value during July, it is now revealed here. For the first seven months of 1935, arms exports rose by 34,000,000 francs. The official returns, however, do not state the destination of the exported arms.

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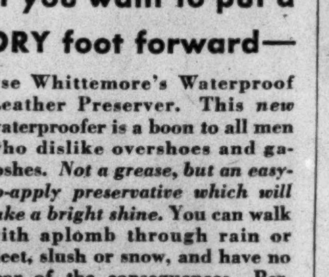

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British Coal Turned Into Petrol

Operations begun on large scale forecast supplies sufficient for all of Great Britain's needs except in high-grade lubricating oils.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Eng.—Great Britain last week saw that long-heralded process of manufacturing gasoline or petrol from bituminous coal put into practice with the opening by Ramsay MacDonald of the new Imperial Chemical Industries Coal Hydrogenation Plant at Billingham, near here.

Producton of gasoline from coal was developed in Germany several years ago by Friedrich Bergius and the process is substantially that used today by the I. G. Farbenindustrie in Germany, utilizing lignite. Experiments in the United States have been carried on by several independent researchers, the Standard Oil bringing investigation to the point of commercial production.

Full Supply Forecast

But Billingham is the first to use bituminous coal in the process and to begin operations on a large scale. It is estimated that in the near future, Great Britain will be entirely independent of all imported oil supplies with the exception of high grade lubricating oil. The plant now in operation works 24 hours a day seven days a week and produces 400 tons of gasoline daily—approximately 45,000,000 gallons a year.

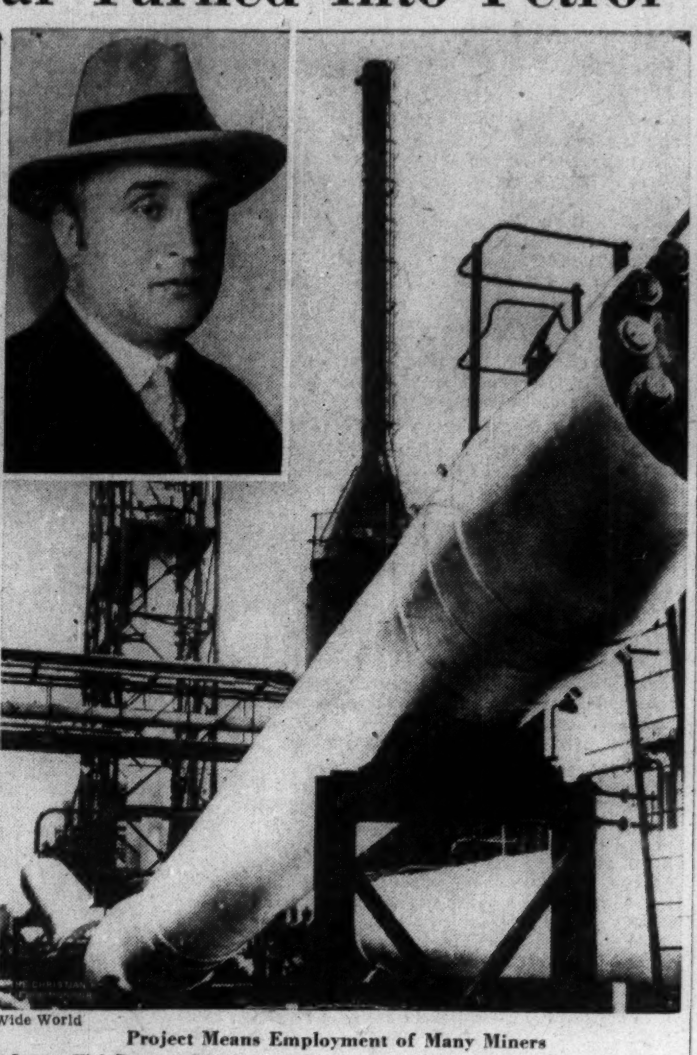
The only raw materials necessary in the process are coal and water. A glance at the structures involved in the manufacture show how enormous their strength must be to withstand the enormous stresses of heat and pressure. While gasoline is the main product of the Billingham plant, fuel oil, kerosene, and a dozen other "petroleum" products can be produced as well by merely controlling the duration of the process.

Patent Rights Pooled

More than $20,000,000 has been spent by Great Britain in its eight years of research—but without a pooling of patent rights and an exchange of technical information by British, German and American concerns, the present forward step could not have been taken.

The Billingham plant needs 600,000 tons of coal a year for production and power purposes. Work is provided directly for 2000 men. To mine the coal for the plant 2000 miners are being re-employed, it is stated.

Arrangements have been made with two well-known petrol firms to buy the entire production of Billingham's petrol. It is being mixed with popular brands of car fuel.



Wide World

Project Means Employment of Many Miners

Lower—High-Pressure Converters of Coal Hydrogenation Plant at Billingham, Eng. Inset—Dr. Friedrich Bergius of Germany, Inventor of Process for Liquefying Coal

Lower Coal Prices Urged In Move to Regain Trade for British Mines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Reorganization of the British coal industry, eliminating inefficient pits, reducing competition and introducing new selling methods, was urged by Sir John Cadman in his recent presidential address to the Institute of Fuel here.

Sir John was dealing with the causes of the decline in output from British collieries and the question of whether increased use of oil as fuel is not causing hardship in the coal industry.

Inefficient Pits

"To restrict the use of oil," Sir John declared, "cannot materially aid coal."

"British coal production," he added, "has fallen 66,000,000 tons in 20 years, while oil consumption has risen 6,000,000 tons. The causes of the decline in coal output are various—increased dependence by foreign countries on their own coal, greater competition for the export market, the use of oil in ocean-going vessels and fuel economy throughout the world."

Rise of Oil Imports

Sir John pointed out that in contrast with coal, British oil imports have risen in the last 20 years, from 1,000,000 tons to 8,000,000 a year.

"Our policy," he declared, "should be to give British manufacturers every advantage that could be obtained from ample supplies of cheap fuel. A principal feature should be the readjustment of the coal industry to take account of reduced demand. The coat must be cut to suit the cloth, which is no longer plentiful."

"The coal industry," he said "will not permanently benefit from preferences or subsidies."

Steady Drops in Relief Noted in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7—For the first time in nearly a year the relief bill in Pennsylvania for the week ending Oct. 26 fell below the $3,000,000 mark, it is shown in a report by the State Emergency Relief Administration. There has been a decrease every week for the last two months. The average number of persons on the rolls in October was about 125,000 less than in September.

In Philadelphia 1582 cases were opened during the week, as against 2043 which were closed. Private employment led to the closing of 1271 of these and WPA work to another 252.

'Rare' Pieces of Etruscan Art Revealed as Rankest Forgeries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7—Labeling every exhibit of Etruscan art in the Carnegie Museum as a forgery, Dr. David Moore Robinson, the man who discovered and excavated Olynthus, one-time powerful and beautiful center of Greek culture, also disclosed that similar "fakes" have duped museum authorities throughout the world.

Most of these forgeries Dr. Robinson traced to Enrico Pennelli, whom he branded as a "master faker" of art works. Pennelli began his work about 1850.

British Museum Victimized

Coincident with the announcement of his discoveries of forgeries in America, news reached Dr. Robinson that the curator of the Greek-Roman section of the British Museum, Dr. E. F. Forsdyke, had relegated a supposedly ancient Etruscan sarcophagus to the cellar upon discovery that it, too, is a forgery. The tomb, now definitely established to be less than 100 years old, was formerly a most prized possession of the British Museum and has for years been pictured in leading archaeological publications as the famous Cervetri Sarcophagus.

"I would not have believed it," Dr. Robinson remarked, "if Forsdyke had not acknowledged the forgery. I know the piece well. It has been pictured in all the leading archaeological works. Because of the jealous guard the British Museum keeps on its treasures, the acknowledgment shows Forsdyke's sincerity."

Investigation Continues

Following his stay in Pittsburgh Dr. Robinson expects to visit other leading museums in the country to determine just how much American museums have fallen prey to art fakers. He suspects that other forgeries will turn up at the Field Museum in Chicago, and the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto University.

To ease the hurt felt in Pittsburgh, the eminent archaeologist told of viewing the exhibits of the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore. He went from statue to statue and peered at all their vases and other supposedly Cretan and Etruscan relics. Fake—fake—fake—he labeled them all, and then descended to the cellar where nondescript and hardly-worth-saving items are hidden. Here among the rubbish and cast-offs he found inconspicuous but nevertheless genuine pieces of art.

Even Louvre Duped

Even the Louvre was duped recently by forgers. It purchased what was represented to be the famous Corneto Greek vase and so wrote to the Corneto Museum for accompanying information. By way of an answer it was advised that the vase was still in Italy and it was the intention of Corneto Museum officials to keep it there.

Now the Louvre places its "prize" on exhibition as "the best copy extant."

Apparently Pennelli's brother Pietro was the "go between" in deals between Pennelli and art collectors. Enjoying somewhat of a reputation as a discoverer of antiquities, he is reported to have sold the fake British Museum sarcophagus to a Rome dealer with the story that he had dug up the broken bits at Cervetri. On the strength of this tale the pieces were bought by British Museum authorities and "reconstructed." Because there was no other sarcophagus of similar nature with which it could be compared, its authenticity had to be taken for granted.

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Drive for Drastic Neutrality By Next Congress Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

League is powerless to block off Italy's supply of raw materials essential for its war with Ethiopia unless the United States is able to take a similar stand.

Such new legislation should provide for an embargo on loans, credits and contraband goods generally, as well as for a ban on shipments of actual arms, ammunition and implements of war in the opinion of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee whose attitude was set forth publicly by its secretary, Stephen Rauschenbush in the absence of its senatorial members from the capital.

State Department Anxious

Simultaneously, the need for such extended legislation was being acutely felt at the State Department where it was emphasized that an embargo on arms only is insufficient to assure American neutrality. Strong co-operation from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in the drive for early action on the new legislation was indicated authoritatively.

[In this connection, The Christian Science Monitor has editorially advocated congressional empowerment of the President to declare an embargo upon all Italian trade and credits.]

The committee for whom Mr. Rauschenbush spoke represents a significant nonpartisan cross section of the Senate. His assurance that they as a group favored drastic extension of the neutrality laws was the most definite indication which has yet developed that there will be strong sentiment in the Congress for such action.

Committee a Receptive One

Its chairman is a Republican, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota. Also Republican are Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey. Democrats consist of Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington, James P. Pope of Idaho, Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri and Walter F. George of Georgia.

Mr. Rauschenbush not only declared that this committee which represents every geographical section of the country favors extensive new legislation, but he also indicated that strong steps had already been taken by the committee to pave the way for such measures.

Dissatisfied with customs figures, committee investigators, he indicated, have been gathering information on American exports of raw materials to Italy.

Congress to Get Data

He said such information would be included in material presented to Congress when the committee makes its request for more stringent laws.

"We believe the customs figures are not necessarily correct," he remarked adding that "it would be perfectly possible for a large shipment of scrap iron supposedly going from Baltimore to Japan to head instead for Italy after clearing port."

Mr. Rauschenbush did not believe that many attempts to run the arms embargo either had been or would be made, but he did indicate that some American exporters of raw materials might choose to send Italian destined goods by an indirect route for the sake of avoiding the appearance of flaunting the Administration.

Such trade in raw materials, it is emphasized, is perfectly legal, but does violate the policy of the Administration to discourage all trade with either of the belligerents. The Senate committee wishes particularly to know the extent to which the Italo-Ethiopian war has resulted in inflation of American exports to Italy and resultant war profits.

Should the investigation reveal any abnormal increase in shipments to Italy, such information would presumably influence Congress in favor of an extension of the arms embargo device to cover raw materials. In the meantime the mere fact that the committee is searching for such information may have a retarding effect on shipments and incidentally prove of material assistance to the State Department.

Hope to Keep Independence

At the State Department the first concern today was in preserving America's independence of action in its peace efforts. To date, it is emphasized, it has taken almost every step in the development of its neutrality policy and the exercise of its influence for peace in advance of action by the League.

But today, with Geneva strongly intimating its hope for United States co-operation in an embargo on raw materials to Italy, the American diplomacy finds itself in an extremely delicate position. It does not want to be in the position of nullifying an otherwise effective weapon against continuance of the Ethiopian war. Nor does it wish to be found in the position of acting in accordance with League initiative. Yet it is generally agreed that possible steps to isolate American trading dollars from contagion are limited.

Figures Are Expected

In this direction, official publication by the State Department of figures showing exports of significant raw materials from American sources to Italy is momentarily expected. Such a step would presumably tend to discourage such exports, but could not have the complete effect which an absolute embargo would have.

Beyond the exercise of such moral restraint on raw material exports as such publicity would have backed perhaps by further direct appeals against trade with either belligerent from President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull, there is little further that can be done until Congress acts.

Look to Congress

In view of this situation the eyes of diplomacy are turning toward the fortcoming session which holds the key to America's future neutrality policy.

There the issue will be drawn whether the Government of the United States should have sufficient power over its own nationals to take effective steps for the preservation of world peace and assurance of its own neutrality or whether the isolationist sentiment so powerful in the past will continue to limit the sphere of American action to a mere embargo on actual munitions of war.

Neutral Role More Difficult

America's role as neutral, in the face of continuing exports of raw material to Italy and the proposed boycott by the League of Nations, is becoming more difficult, official figures here disclose.

The Administration, under the Neutrality Act, has no authority to shut off exports of United States raw materials, and yet every day new problems are being discovered which will eventually bring American actions into cross-purposes with the League, unless some intervening remedy is found. For the moment at least no specific clash exists, for the League boycott of specific exports of key products to Italy has not yet gone into effect.

Big Source of Nickel

Digging into American exports to Italy, for example, it is discovered that the United States is a principal source of nickel. Nickel is one of the products which is included in the "key list" of the League. The United States produces no nickel, or very little, of its own; Canada has practically a world monopoly on the metal.

Apparently the League included nickel in the key list on the assumption that it was one of those articles which could be controlled by League members, irrespective of the action of neutral powers like Germany and the United States. Canada is one of the prime movers in the proposal to shut off necessary supplies to Italy.

Comes From Canada

The fact is, however, that Canada apparently sends its nickel to the United States, from whence it is transshipped to Italy. In the first six months of 1934, Italy got 17 per cent of its nickel from the United States, and in the first six months of 1935 the percentage jumped to 35.

These percentages are from the careful official records of Italy itself, relayed to the American Department of Commerce.

Italian figures of imports are generally more accurate than the customs clearances from American ports. The figures on nickel include both the crude and manufactured article.

Is Up to Canada

Obviously, to shut off nickel from Italy, Canada must interrupt this transshipment to the United States and put the United States on a quota basis for its own uses, unless the President's appeal to American exporters to refrain from war profits should have the unlikely effect of cutting off all such exports, normal, and abnormal alike. Figures for October, following the President's appeal on Oct. 5, are not yet available.

While the problem of nickel is not yet fully realized, even apparently in Canada itself, the export of another product—oil—is already causing deepest concern in Geneva.

Oil Exports Not Included

Thus far, oil exports have not been included in the League's key list, because it is recognized that American agreements would have to be reached to make the embargo effective.

Search of Commerce Department export figures today disclosed that America is the chief source of Italy's lubricating oil; but that it has played a relatively minor and sporadic role thus far in exports of gasoline, and similar fuels. Apparently by "oil," therefore, Geneva means lubricating oil, in so far as the United States is affected. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, said today no request had been received from Geneva for information on American oil export policies.

Oil Shipments Up

In the first six months of 1934, the United States exported 78 per cent of all the mineral lubricating oil received by Italy; in 1935, 72 per cent. These figures are based on Italy's own records of imports.

Taking the Commerce Department figures for exports of lubricating oil, a total of 268,125 barrels were sent to Italy in the first nine months of 1934, including September; and 279,028 in the same period of 1935, or a slight increase of about 11,000 barrels.

The monthly average exports for the first nine months of 1934 was 29,792, while this year to date the monthly average has been 31,003. Here, again, the significant October figures covering the period since the President's neutrality appeal are not yet available.

Gulf Strike Hurts Report

Reports in the New York Times today purporting to show that oil sales to Italy had increased "600 per cent" in August and September, based on Commerce Department figures from Gulf states, were discounted in official quarters.

The State Department has all sorts of checks on commerce with Italy, the whole subject of which is causing it gravest concern. A recent dock strike in Gulf ports has made recent comparative export statistics there unreliable, it is declared. The State Department has not yet reached any final conclusion, but is expected to make a statement on the subject shortly.

Italian import figures show that in the first six months of 1934, America supplied Italy with 25 per cent of its kerosene, and 10 per cent in the corresponding months of 1935.

Of gasoline, the 1934 percentage in the six-month period was only eight, while in the first six months of 1935, it was seven per cent.

The American percentage of Italy's imports of benzol, toluol and xyol in 1934 was 11 per cent; but this jumped to 42 per cent in 1935. The total amount, however, was limited.

American statistics on exports of crude petroleum to Italy show a highly sporadic trade, which is partly explained by Commerce Department officials as due to difficulties and delays in getting customs clearances and price changes. In 1932, only 76.470 barrels of crude petroleum were shipped; 1933—43,144 barrels; in 1934 the total jumped to 445,536 barrels, but this was confined entirely to the five months of February-June. Coming down to 1935, the department records shipments of 61,853 barrels in July; 88,656 in August and 61,708 in September, the latest month available. This shows a slight falling off from August, rather than an increase.

Hull Advises Extension of Embargo

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Following is the address prepared by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the United States foreign policy and neutrality. In his absence, it was read last night by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, over the Columbia Broadcasting System:

Because of the generally unsettled world conditions, and the existence of hostilities between two powers with which we are on terms of friendship, the one phase of our "foreign policy" uppermost in the minds of our people today is that of neutrality. It is being discussed from the platforms, in the press and in the streets. It is of concern to our people in every walk of life.

They have not forgotten the bitter experiences of the World War, the calamitous effects of which will not be erased from their memories during our present generation. Is it, therefore, any wonder that they should be concerned regarding our policy of neutrality and the steps that their government is taking to avoid a repetition of those experiences?

Neutrality an Old Plea

Modern neutrality dates from the latter part of the Middle Ages. Prior to that time neutrality was unknown for the reason that belligerents did not recognize an attitude of impartiality on the part of other powers; under the laws of war observed by the most civilized nations of antiquity, the right of one nation to remain at peace while neighboring nations were at war was not admitted to exist.

Efforts made by nations from time to time to adopt an attitude of impartiality were successfully resisted by the belligerents, who proceeded on the theory that any country not an ally was an enemy. No intermediate relation was known to the pagan nations of those earlier times, and hence the term neutrality did not exist.

Emerged in Sixteenth Century

During the sixteenth century, however, neutrality as a concept in international law began to be recognized. In 1625, Hugo Grotius, sometimes referred to as the father of international law, published his celebrated treatise on the laws of peace and war. While his treatment of the subject of neutrality is brief and necessarily so because of the undeveloped status of the law of his time, he nevertheless recognized the possibility of third parties remaining neutral.

He did not, however, have that conception of neutrality to which we have been accustomed in more recent times. He stated that it was the duty of those not engaged in a war "to do nothing whereby he who supports a wicked cause may be rendered more powerful, or whereby the movements of him who wages a just war may be hampered."

An Early Neutrality Act

Since the days of Grotius neutrality has passed through several stages of evolution. No nation has done more toward its development than has the United States. In 1794 Congress passed our first Neutrality Act, temporary in character, covering a variety of subjects. In 1818 permanent legislation on these subjects was passed.

This legislation formed the basis of the British act of a similar character of 1819, known as the British Foreign Enlistment Act. Other legislation has been passed by Congress from time to time, including that enacted during the World War—I refer particularly to the act of June 15, 1917—and that enacted as recently as the last session of Congress—the joint resolution approved Aug. 31, 1935. This last-mentioned resolution, intended to supplement prior legislation, is designed primarily to keep the United States out of foreign wars.

Proclamations on War

Pursuant to this resolution, the President has issued two proclamations regarding the war now unhappily existing between Ethiopia and Italy. One of these declared the existence of a state of war within the meaning and intent of Section I of the resolution, thus bringing into operation the embargo on the shipment of arms, ammunition and implements of war from the United States to either belligerent, and the other declared that American citizens who travel on vessels of the belligerents shall do so at their own risk.

The effect of issuing the proclamation bringing into operation the embargo on the shipment of arms was automatically to bring into operation the provisions of Section III of the resolution prohibiting American vessels from carrying arms, ammunition or implements of war to any port of a belligerent country named in the proclamation, or to any neutral port for transshipment to or for the use of the belligerent country.

Arms Embargo Inadequate

Any discussion of the avoidance of war, or of the observance of neutrality in the event of war, would be wholly incomplete if too much stress were laid on the part played in the one or the other by the shipment, or the embargoing of the shipment, of arms, ammunition and implements of war.

The shipment of arms is not the only way and, in fact, is not the principal way by which our commerce with foreign nations may lead to serious international difficulties. To assume that by placing an embargo on arms we are making ourselves secure from dangers of conflict with belligerent countries is to close our eyes to manifold dangers in other directions.

Embargo Not a Panacea

The imposition of an arms embargo is not a complete panacea, and we cannot assume that when provision has been made to stop the shipments of arms, which as absolute contraband have always been regarded as subject to seizure by a belligerent, we may complacently sit back with the feeling that we are secure from all danger.

Attempts by a belligerent to exercise jurisdiction on the high seas over trade with its enemy, or with other neutral countries on the theory that the latter are supplying the enemy, may give rise to difficulties no less serious than those resulting from the exportation of arms and implements of war. So also transactions of any kind between American nationals and a belligerent may conceivably lead to difficulties of one kind or another between the nationals and that belligerent.

Might Meet Difficulties

Efforts of this Government to extend protection to these nationals might lead to difficulties between the United States and the belligerent. It was with these thoughts in mind that the President issued his timely warning that citizens of the United States who engage in transactions of any character with either belligerent would do so at their own risk.

Every war presents different circumstances and conditions which might have to be dealt with differently both as to time and manner. For these reasons, difficulties inherent in any effort to lay down by legislative enactment inelastic rules or regulations to be applied to every situation that may arise will at once be apparent. The Executive should not be unduly or unreasonably handicapped.

Many Ways to the End

There are a number of ways in which discretion could wisely be given the President which are not and could not be seriously controversial. These might well include discretion as to the time of imposing an embargo. Moreover, we should not concentrate entirely on means for remaining neutral and lose sight of other constructive methods of avoiding involvement in wars between other countries.

Our foreign policy would indeed be a weak one if it began or ended with the announcement of a neutral position on the outbreak of a foreign war. I conceive it to be our duty and in the interest of our country and of humanity, not only to remain aloof from disputes and conflicts with which we have no direct concern, but also to use our influence in any appropriate way to bring about the peaceful settlement of international differences.

Must Not Sit Idly By

Our own interest and our duty as a great power forbid that we shall sit idly by and watch the development of hostilities with a feeling of self-sufficiency and complacency when by the use of our influence, short of becoming involved in the dispute itself, we might prevent or lessen the scourge of war.

In short, our policy as a member of the community of nations should be twofold—first, to avoid being brought into a war and, second, to promote as far as possible the interests of international peace and good will.

Virile Policy Needed

A virile policy tempered with prudent caution is necessary if we are to retain the respect of other nations, and at the same time hold our position of influence for peace and international stability in the family of nations.

In summary, while our primary aim should be to avoid involvement in other people's difficulties and hence to lessen our chances of being drawn into a war, we should, on appropriate occasions and within reasonable bounds, use our influence toward the prevention of war and the miseries that attend and follow in its wake. For, after all, if peace obtains, problems regarding neutrality will not arise.

United States Trade With Italy Unneutral, Senator Pope Says

Trade by the United States with Italy is unneutral, in the opinion of Senator James L. Pope of Idaho, who favors enlargement of the embargo list beyond "implements of war" to include oil, cotton, steel and other raw materials. He recently toured Europe unofficially to study conditions. His reply to questions put by The Christian Science Monitor on the embargo and on the advisability of calling a special session of Congress to enlarge it follows:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—"The members of the League of Nations are moving to cut Italy off from sources of raw material with which to carry on aggressive warfare," Senator Pope wired to the Monitor. "At no time has world opinion been so definitely arrayed against a nation as now. Reports indicate that opinion is running high—Mussolini being burned in effigy and English dock workers clashing with Italian seamen. If America continues to supply Italy with raw materials, it will probably cause strained relations between the United States and League powers, such as Great Britain, France and Russia. The American policy apparently is neutrality, but trade with Italy, in my opinion, is unneutral. If we sell oil, cotton, steel and other raw materials to Italy, we will undoubtedly be a primary factor in defeating Ethiopia. Since Italy is an industrialized nation, raw materials will greatly benefit her, as contrasted with unindustrialized Ethiopia which requires finished war implements. I believe it would be to the best interests of the United States for Congress to take action as quickly as possible, even if a special session is necessary, in order that trade with Italy in commodities embargoed by the League can be stopped for the duration of the war. We would not only be insuring our own safety but performing the humanitarian act of assisting to end the bloodshed in Africa."

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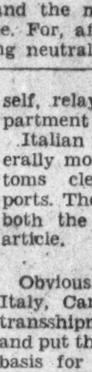

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Reds Parade To Celebrate Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 7—Russian Communists today are celebrating the eighteenth anniversary of the revolution which brought them to power, more convinced than ever before of the unshakable stability of their totalitarian state and of the strength of the powerful centralized and socialized state machine which they have created in Russia.

Joseph Stalin and other Communist leaders reviewed the parade of Soviet armed forces in Red Square, while Clemence Voroshiloff, Commissar for War and Marine, addressed the massed soldiery from horseback, with the significant declaration that the Red army was preparing to defend the frontiers of "our sacred land" at any moment. He also sounded the warning in the Soviet press today that the danger of a new world war impends. He characterized the army as a huge machine thoroughly equipped to defend the rights of the working people.

This was coincident with an appeal from the Executive Committee of the Comintern that workers of all countries should join hands to halt the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, to protect China from further invasion, to stop a European conflagration and to overthrow Fascism.

Military Might

The Communists face the future with a calm confidence bordering upon arrogance. Their military might is the central feature of parades being held today in all Russian cities, and official newspapers pay glowing tributes to their army of 940,000 men, the largest in Europe, upon which the Kremlin has expended during the past year one tenth of the national income. Behind the regular army stand the 13,000,000 members of Osoaviachim, the organization of civilian military reserves, whose representatives march prominently in today's parades.

The Kremlin's confidence is increased by the fact that during the past year it has thoroughly crushed all remaining political opposition. The assassination of a Communist leader, Sergei Kiroff, last December, was followed by the execution of 107 persons, the exile and imprisonment of other thousands, and the ejection from responsible posts of all who were tainted with past opposition to the present ruling faction.

Unbroken Triumph

"The eighteenth year of the Soviet regime has been an unbroken series of triumphs," observes the newspaper Worker's Moscow, pointing to improvements in state industry and transportation, and to consolidation of agriculture through concessions to the "private holdings" of peasants within collective farms completely controlled by the state.

While Russian Communists are primarily interested today in their domestic achievements, they do not fail to emphasize their belief that they are creating a world system.

"The power of the Soviet Union is the power of the world proletariat," declares the newspaper Pravda. "Our success arouses revolutionary energy and hope in the international proletariat, which unites more and more under the banner of the Communist International for defense of the Soviet Union and for world revolution."

The newspapers recall that Moscow has welcomed this year for the first time since 1928 the World Congresses of the Communist International and the Communist Youth International, which discussed common action toward world revolution. Delegations of workers from many countries are guests at today's celebrations.

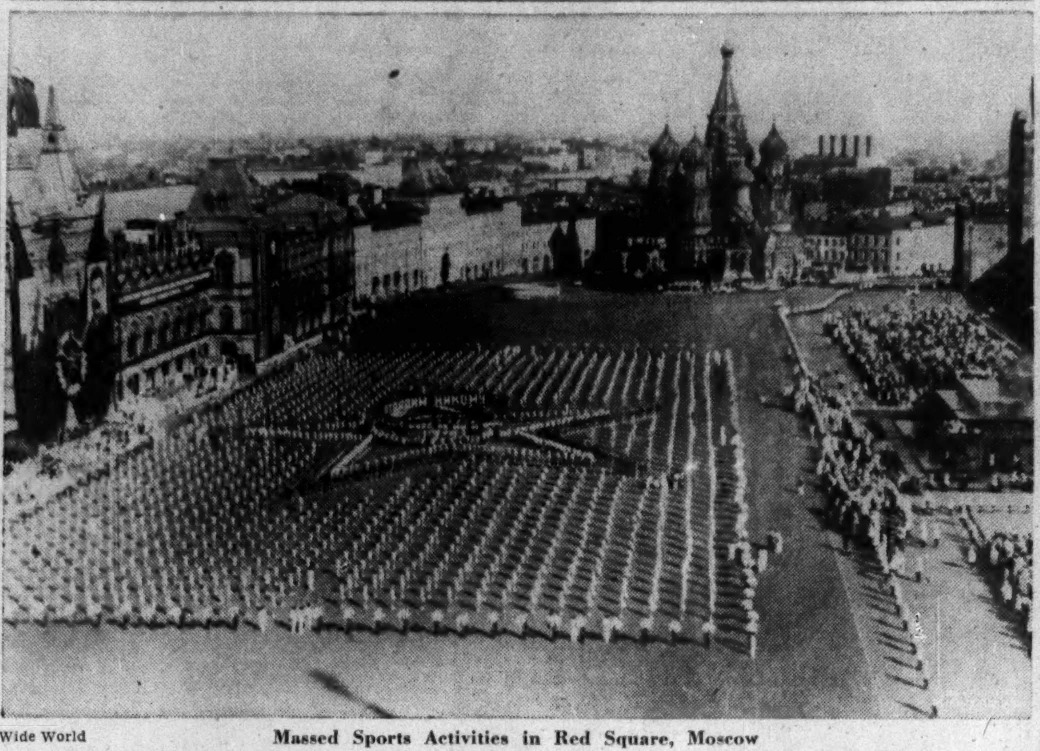
Parades and Programs

To ordinary Soviet citizens, however, this day is merely the outstanding holiday of the year. They enjoy the great mass parades, with a million marchers in Moscow and Leningrad, and thousands in all other cities. After the parades they start upon elaborate recreation programs which continue this evening and tomorrow.

For a month they have been preparing decorations for the revolutionary anniversary, which have given work to thousands of carpenters, sign painters and electricians, who have prepared flamboyant slogans, portraits of Communist leaders, patriotic displays. Like everything else in Russia, these decorations have been prepared under the direction of higher Communist committees.

The tourists who come to Russia for these celebrations are sure to be impressed. Mass spectacles of this sort are nowhere managed with greater dramatic talent than in Russia, and they reveal the Russian people in a period of brief respite from the business, still rather grim, of "building socialism."

U. S. S. R. Celebrates Its Anniversary



Wide World

Massed Sports Activities in Red Square, Moscow

The Government Provides Elaborate Programs for the People on the Anniversary of the Red Revolution That Gave Communism Its Supreme Control Over Russia and the Affiliated States. On These Programs There Are Always Included Spectacular Displays Both by Men and Women Sportsmen of the Community. Because of the Number Participating, These Sports Shows Often Overshadow the Military End

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Industrialists Warned To Avoid Profits by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7—There must be no war profits for American investors and industrialists, if the United States is to keep out of war, declared Leland Stowe, president of the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris, in an address at Temple University, Nov. 4.

"If the United States lends money abroad to nations involved in war," he insisted, "we must fight sooner or later to protect those investments. There is no middle road. There must be no war profits for American investors and industrialists, regardless of the sacrifice."

Reich Willing to Close Gap In League Sanctions' Wall

(Continued from Page 1)

wishes it to be known that its interpretation of neutrality is that German citizens should not be allowed to take improper advantage of a state of war.

This is held here to mean that Germany intends to continue its normal commerce with Italy, which is an excellent customer, 30 per cent of Italian imports normally coming from Germany. This would not yet seem to indicate that Germany is associating herself with the system of sanctions. She merely seems to be expressing the intention of not serving as an intermediary between Italy and other trading nations.

Key to Success

That Germany holds one of the keys to success for the sanctions policy is regarded here as obvious.

Land routes open to Italy are by way of France, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary. But the last three have no means of acting as a channel for goods to enter or leave Italy if Germany joins the sanctionist states to prevent this traffic.

On the other hand, with Austria and Hungary both against sanctions, pledges of 50 nations might prove futile, unless Germany seriously took measures to keep down imports and exports to a normal level.

Moreover such action by Germany reduces the number of seaports available for shipment of goods to Italy in defiance of the League ban.

There is naturally some skepticism as to how far this self-denying ordinance will in fact be fulfilled by Germany, especially as League members themselves have so far come to no absolutely effective decision on reexportation. It is pointed out that they can hardly expect Germany to do more than they are prepared to do themselves.

Some Leeway

The proposal eventually adopted by the Committee of Eighteen in this respect is somewhat vague. The problem with which it was faced was that of the possibility of sanctionist states dealing indirectly with Italy through nonsanctionist states. After much discussion, the committee decided to suggest that "governments of member states will take necessary steps to control—so far as lies in their power—the destination of any articles the export of which is prohibited to Italy or to Italian possessions. Those states which do not immediately restrict their exports of these articles will keep under constant review the volume and direction of such exports. In the event of an abnormal increase in these exports they will immediately take such steps as may be necessary to prevent supplies reaching Italy or Italian possessions by indirect routes."

Waits on Non-Members

As for inclusion of petrol, coal, steel and iron in the list of prohibited articles, the Committee, as anticipated, decided that this provision should not come into operation until non-member states are also prepared to ban the export of these commodities. Yesterday's démarche by Germany has obvious bearing on this point since Germany is able to support all of Italy's needs for coal.

The Committee decided that fulfillment of contracts with Italy can be tolerated under certain circumstances. Orders must have been given before Oct. 19 and merchandise must be deemed really necessary. Twenty per cent of the stipulated price must have been paid. Payment must not be in prohibited products. Details must be supplied to the League by Nov. 10.

Clearing Arrangements

In the matter of clearing arrangements, the suggestion is that they shall be suspended and traders who have received Italian goods for which they have not paid shall pay into a national fund which will serve in settlement with Italian creditors.

Certain exceptions to the ban on Italian exports were admitted, namely, books, newspapers, magazines, maps and music.

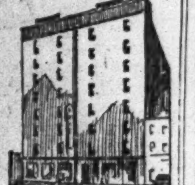
Russia, Spain, Poland, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Greece, Sweden, Turkey and Switzerland are asked to form a vigilance committee for the application of sanctions. It will be observed that a number of these countries have declared they will be particularly hurt by sanctions, which they regard as a possible boomerang, and have warned League members that if others do not execute their promises they will not continue to make vain sacrifices. It may therefore be expected that they will be particularly watchful.

Irish Back Sanctions Despite Anti-British Talk of Extremists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Nov. 7—All parties supported the Government's bill authorizing sanctions against Italy which the Dail consequently passed all stages yesterday.

Eamon de Valera, president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, introducing the bill, declared that the Free State must, of course, honor its obligations. James Dillon, for the Opposition, concurred, but added the plea that the Government should use the occasion—when for once it found itself in agreement with Britain—to bring the economic war between Britain and the Free State to an end. It is, however, regarded as improbable that the Government will make a move in this direction at present.



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Roumanian-Soviet Peace Pact Being Hurried to Conclusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—In the midst of all the uncertainties surrounding the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, interested powers, according to well-informed diplomatic circles in Bucharest, are once again making strenuous efforts to bring about the signing of a mutual nonaggression pact between Roumania and Soviet Russia.

It is recalled that the recent Bled conference of the Little Entente did not result in bringing Yugoslavia and Roumania into line with the third member of the trio allied to defend their frontiers as prescribed by postwar treaties, namely Czechoslovakia, who some months ago signed a mutual nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia.

Counter-Efforts

Roumania thus far has seemed reluctant to move without her close neighbor and ally, Yugoslavia. On the other hand, Roumania is well aware of the fact that her important neighbor to the north, Poland, is actively against a Soviet rapprochement. Poland hopes to maintain Roumania's good will and co-operation which was so much in evidence a few years ago. For her part Roumania is most eager to develop Polish markets for her goods, to make of her country a thoroughfare for Polish trade with the Near East, in accord with a plan supported by Charles Dewey, the former American financial adviser to the Polish Government.

The immediate hopes and plans of both countries for the much desired co-operation are at least momentarily shelved. Poland has stated in official circles that as between Soviet Russia and Germany she places more faith in Germany. Roumania, on the other hand, as far as possible, has left the doors open.

Agree to Sign Pact

Nicholas Titulescu, Roumania's Foreign Minister, recently made a hurried visit to Roumania in the midst of tense conferences on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. After he had discussed the matter with the King and the Prime Minister, a report leaked out through diplomatic circles here that an agreement had been reached to sign a mutual nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia within the near future, no longer waiting on Yugoslavaia's action, thus giving France and Soviet Russia a majority of the Little Entente in a yet closer pact should more serious events in Europe present themselves within the immediate future.

Repair of the old symbolic bridge of the Dniester River which is designed to link up communications once more between Soviet Russia and Roumania, has been completed, but traffic is being held up pending the signing of the proposed pact. Should the pact be signed in its reported form, in the case of hostilities in western or central Europe, which through treaty agreement with France would require the presence of Russian troops, said troops would pass through Roumanian territory. Poland's refusal to sign a similar treaty is said to be based on the conviction that Soviet troops once in Poland would never go back.

Indian Women in Who's Who

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA—The first Indian Women's "Who's Who" has been published by the National Council of Women of India. European and Indian women who have distinguished themselves in various forms of social activity in this country may now be traced through this slim blue-bound volume.

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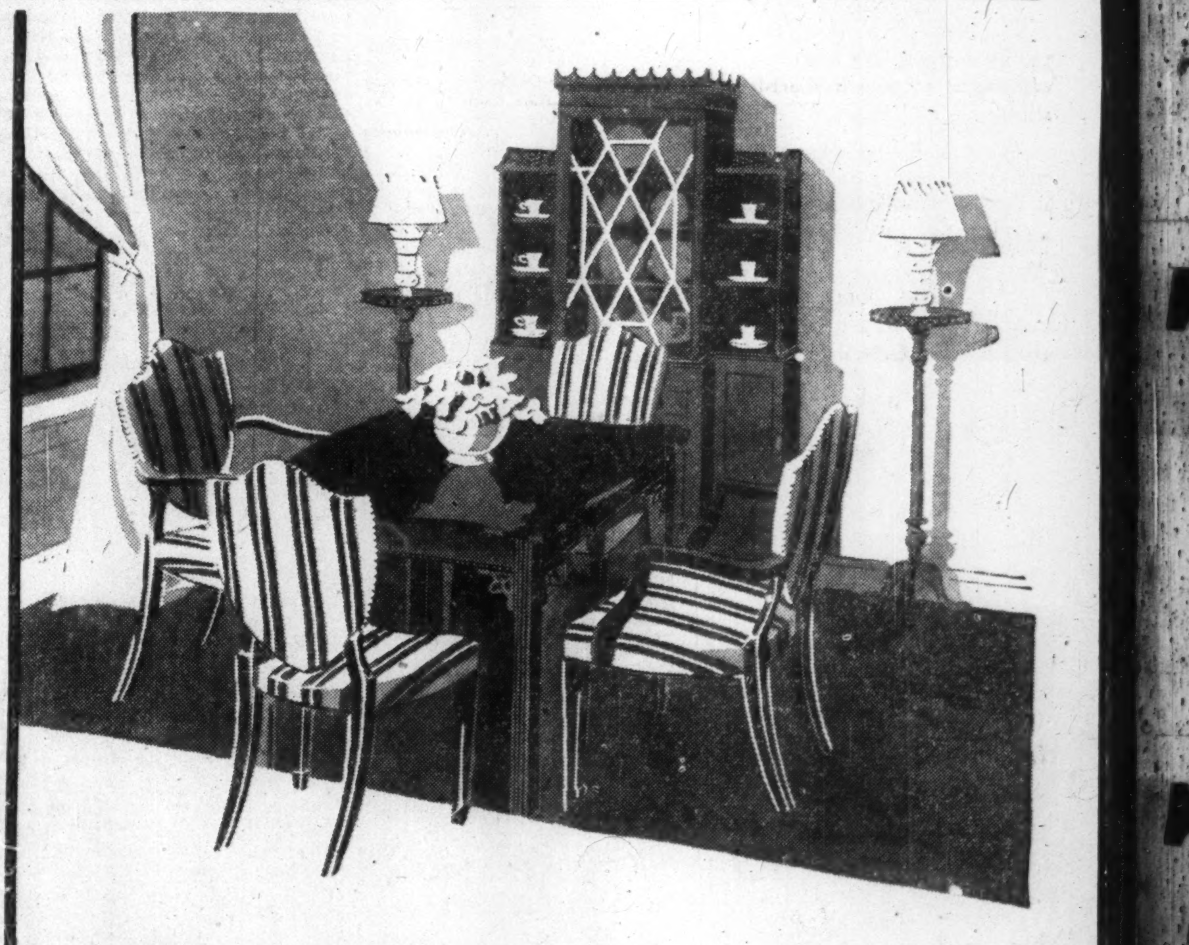

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Les Canadiens Under a New Playing Deal

MONTREAL, Nov. 7 (AP)—Les Canadiens, one of the most famous teams ever to join in the hockey wars, have new owners and a new manager this year.

When they play their first game of the National Hockey League season next Tuesday, they'll be watching to see if the fans turn out in any appreciable numbers. If they do, the flying Frenchmen figure they ought to have a good season.

Leo Dandurand and Joe Cattarinich, who owned Les Canadiens when they won the Stanley Cup three times, sold out last summer for a reported $75,000 to a syndicate headed by Ernest Savard, owner of the profitable Montreal baseball club, and Maurice Forget.

Mantha to Manage

The new owners picked as manager Sylvio Mantha, veteran defense star. He will be one of the league's two playing pilots.

After doing a lot of trading, the Habitants wound up with a brand new defense array to play in front of Wilf Cude, the agile young Welsh goalie. Mantha is the only holdover.

Walter Buswell, who played last year for the Detroit Red Wings, came from Boston along with colorful Jean Pusie in exchange for Roger Jenkins and a bundle of cash. Irvin Frew landed in Montreal in the St. Louis Eagles distribution, and Art Lesieur, a former Canadien, came from Providence.

Front-line material was plentiful in the Canadien training camp at Quebec, but few newcomers managed to stick. Rosario (Lola) Couture, who didn't get along well with the Chicago Black Hawks last year, arrived by way of Cleveland and probably will get the job left vacant when Nels Crutchfield, a promising young player, was seriously injured in an auto accident.

Runge, Bennett, Good

Paul Runge from Quebec and Maxie Bennett, former Hamilton amateur, were the best looking rookie prospects.

Aurel Joliat, crafty little left winger, is slated to start his 14th season in his usual place beside gray-haired "Pit" Lepine and Speedy Wildor Larochelle on the first line.

Paul Haynes, formerly with the Montreal Maroons, came from Boston in a trade for Jack Riley to center the second line. Johnny Gagnon, the "Black Cat" of Chicoutimi, and Jack McGill will work with him.

A third experienced combination is made up of George Mantha, brother of the manager, Armand Mondou, and Leroy Goldsworthy, who has replaced the famed Howie Morenz as the fastest of the flying Frenchmen.

U. S. Olympic Athlete Sails for Germany

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—First American Olympic athlete to sail for Germany, Richard H. (Dick) Durrance of Dartmouth, was a passenger aboard the Manhattan yesterday. A member of the Olympic ski team, Durrance was given ticket No. P101, the first issued by the transportation committee of the American Olympic Committee.

Durrance, a native of Tarpon Springs, Fla., is going abroad now in order to practice on the new German Olympic ski course at Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Other members of the ski team will sail in January.

Pacific Coast Conference Football Scores

So. California		Oregon	
9-Montana	0	18-Gonzaga	0
19-Pacific	7	6-Utah	0
0-Illinois	19	0-California	6
7-Oregon State	13	14-Idaho	0
7-California	21	6-U. C. L. A.	33
42	60	44	39
Oregon State		**California**	
31-Linfield	0	47-Calif. Aggies	0
26-Willamette	0	6-Whittier	0
7-U. C. L. A.	20	10-St. Mary's	0
33-Gonzaga	6	6-Oregon	0
13-So. California	7	6-Santa Clara	0
13-Wash. State	26	21-So. California	7
19-Portland	2	14-U. C. L. A.	2
142	61	110	9
Stanford		**U. C. L. A.**	
35-San Jose	0	39-Utah State	0
10-San Francisco	0	20-Oregon State	7
6-U. C. L. A.	7	7-Stanford	6
6-Washington	0	33-Oregon	6
9-Santa Clara	6	2-California	14
66	13	101	33
Washington State		**Montana**	
46-Puget Sound	6	0-So. California	9
33-Willamette	0	20-Montana State	0
13-Montana	7	7-Wash. State	13
0-Washington	21	7-Idaho	14
26-Oregon State	13	0-Washington	33
6-Gonzaga	7		
118	54	34	69
Washington		**Idaho**	
14-Idaho	0	0-Washington	14
13-Santa Clara	6	6-Gonzaga	7
21-Wash. State	0	0-Oregon	14
0-Stanford	6	14-Montana	7
33-Montana	0		
81	12	20	42

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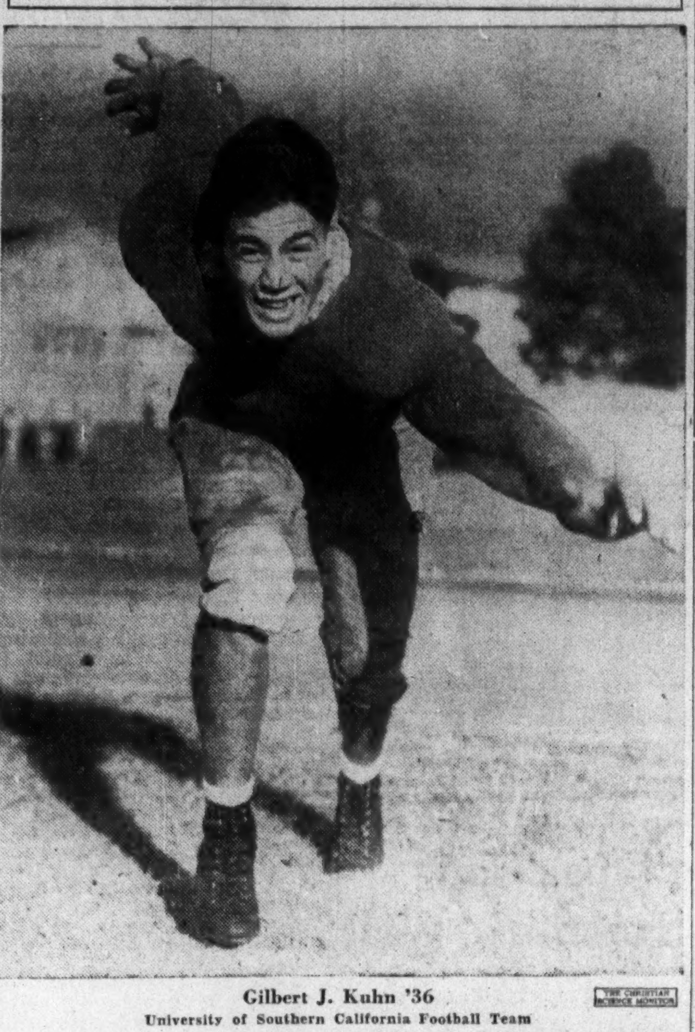

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Two Undefeated Football Teams In the Southeastern Conference

Southeastern Conference Football Standing

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Louisiana State	2	0	13	2	1.000
Mississippi	2	0	60	6	1.000
Alabama	3	1	62	27	.750
Vanderbilt	2	1	30	29	.667
Tulane	2	1	52	17	.667
Auburn	2	2	39	19	.500
Georgia	1	1	14	17	.500
Tennessee	1	1	13	31	.500
Mississippi State	1	1	29	21	.333
Kentucky	1	2	25	42	.333
Georgia Tech	1	2	51	39	.333
Florida	0	3	13	53	.000
Sewanee	0	3	0	98	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7—With Alabama the only member of the Southeastern Conference not engaging in a championship football game Saturday, this week-end promises to furnish a whole lot of interesting gridiron competition for the followers of the Conference. The championship games will bring Auburn against Georgia Tech, Florida against Kentucky, Georgia against Tulane, Mississippi State against Louisiana State, Mississippi against Tennessee and Sewanee against Vanderbilt.

There are still two undefeated teams in the race, Louisiana State and Mississippi. The former has defeated Vanderbilt and Auburn by the close scores of 7 to 2 and 6 to 0, and it is going to have another close game this week-end when it meets Mississippi State which defeated the Army last Saturday and also boasts of a 20-to-0 victory over Alabama. If L. S. U. takes this hurdle, its chances of having a clean slate in the Conference will be very good, as its remaining opponents will be Georgia and Tulane.

Mississippi has two more Conference teams to meet, facing Tennessee this Saturday and Mississippi State in its final game the last day of November. These are going to be hard-fought games and if Mississippi wins both of them, she will certainly be entitled to plenty of glory.

Southeastern Conference Football Scores

Alabama		Tulane	
7-Howard	7	44-Virginia M. I.	0
39-Geo. Wash.	0	0-Auburn	10
7-Miss. State	20	19-Florida	7
25-Tennessee	0	0-Minnesota	20
17-Georgia	7	33-Sewanee	0
13-Kentucky	0	14-Colgate	6
108	34	110	43
Vanderbilt		**Tennessee**	
34-Union	0	26-Mars Hill	0
14-Miss. State	0	20-Southwestern.	0
32-Cumberland	7	13-No. Carolina.	38
3-Temple	6	13-Auburn	6
7-Fordham	13	0-Alabama	25
2-Louisiana	7	25-Centre	14
14-Georgia Tech	13	6-Duke	19
106	46	103	102
Georgia		**Louisiana**	
31-Mercer	0	7-Rice	10
40-Chattanooga	0	18-Texas	6
31-Furman	7	32-Manhattan	0
13-N. C. State	0	13-Arkansas	7
7-Alabama	17	7-Vanderbilt	2
7-Florida	0	6-Auburn	0
129	24	83	25
Kentucky		**Mississippi**	
60-Maryville	0	20-Millsaps	0
21-Xavier	6	92-Memphis T.	0
6-Ohio State	19	33-Southwestern.	0
25-Georgia Tech.	6	33-Sewanee	0
0-Auburn	23	27-Florida	6
0-Alabama	13	7-Marquette	33
		21-St. Louis	7
112	67	233	46
Florida		**Auburn**	
24-Stetson	0	25-Birm-South'n	7
7-Tulane	19	10-Tulane	0
6-Mississippi	27	6-Tennessee	13
6-Maryland	20	23-Kentucky	0
0-Georgia	7	7-Duke	0
		0-Louisiana	6
43	73	71	26
Georgia Tech		**Mississippi State**	
33-Presbyterian.	0	19-Howard	6
32-Sewanee	0	0-Vanderbilt	14
6-Kentucky	25	45-Millsaps	0
6-Duke	0	20-Alabama	7
0-No. Carolina	19	6-Loyola	0
13-Vanderbilt	14	7-Xavier	0
		13-West Point	7
90	58	110	34
Sewanee			
0-St. Louis	32		
0-Georgia Tech.	32		
0-Ole Miss	33		
9-Tenn. Wesleyan	6		
0-Tulane	33		
6-Tenn. Tech.	0		
15	133		

Chess Masters in Tie

BAARN, Holland, Nov. 7 (AP)—The fifteenth game of the match for the chess championship of the world between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam was concluded here last night and resulted in a draw after 61 moves. The ending was well handled by Dr. Alekhine, who had a difficult position. This left the two experts on even terms, both having 7½ points to their credit. The score stands as follows: Dr. Alekhine 5, Dr. Euwe 5, drawn 5. The sixteenth game will be played at Amsterdam today.

Kansas State Practicing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., Nov. 7—Six lettermen and 13 other candidates are reporting regularly for basketball practice in the Kansas State gymnasium, according to Coach Frank Root. The lettermen are All-Big Six center, Frank R. Groves '37, Capt. Lee T. Railsback '37, Wayne R. Thornbough '36, Arthur L. Tellejohn '36, Paul Gilpin '36 and Arnold A. Mills '36. The first Wildcat game will be with Washburn here Dec. 7.

Wolf Signs New Contract

WAYNESBURG, Penna. (AP)—Frank N. Wolf, athletic director and head coach of all sports at Waynesburg College since 1928, signed a new three-year contract offered him by the board of trustees after their quarterly meeting recently. Wolf also teaches classes in addition to his coaching. His salary was not disclosed.

All-America Football Experts Focus Attention on Linemen

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The all-America football roll call this week finds those sturdy lads who work up forward claiming a bigger share of the spotlight than heretofore.

The ball carriers still are getting the biggest headlines, but the experts have begun to focus sharper attention on the linemen. The boys who charge, block and tackle, clearing the way on offense or spilling the plays on defense, seldom get all the credit they earn, except from the coaches or those few eyewitnesses qualified to detect the fine points of close-order play up forward. They're getting a bit of the spotlight, here and now.

Last Saturday's outstanding triumphs, scored by Notre Dame over Ohio State and California over U. C. L. A., both emphasized superlative line play. At Columbus, the all-around, all-America backfield performance of the day was turned in by Andy Pilney, but the fleet halfback would not have had the chance to be so scintillating if the second-string "Irish" line had not succeeded in turning the tide at the point of scrimmage.

They were just so many young fellows named Joe beforehand, but Ruetz, O'Neill, Zwers and their mates, including Hank Pojman, turned in magnificent performances against perhaps the biggest, most formidable line in the country. It's a fair guess that you will hear some more about them before Notre Dame finishes its come-back campaign.

Outstanding in Defeat

Outstanding, even in defeat, was the play of Capt. Gomer Jones, Ohio State's burly center, although he shared the general inability of the Bucks to diagnose Notre Dame's passing attack in the last period. Jones won't land in an All-America berth, however, without real argument from a number of polished pivotmen, including Texas Christian's Darrell Lester, the 1934 choice; Sherman Chevoor of U. C. L. A., labeled the best center on the West Coast, and Dartmouth's Carl Ray.

California's great line, which forced breaks that carried the Bears to triumph over U. C. L. A., boasts a great defensive guard in 201-pound Larry Lutz, a fine center in Herwig and two consistently great ends in the Brittingham brothers. Our Scouts report the Brittinghams have shown more consistency so far than Stanford's Monk Moscrip, kicking specialist as well as sensational pass catcher.

Eastern critics watched some superb line play as Mississippi State beat West Point. The performance of the southerners, coached by Major Ralph Sasse, explained why they beat Alabama earlier in the season. Charles Gelatka, the highly touted Mississippi State end, was good but not so good as Army's captain, Bill Shuler, nor as outstanding as the boys who shared the other flank position for State, Keenan on defense and Walters at pass reception.

Grayson Still Great

Latest reports note the excellent end play of such men as Ettore Antonini of Indiana, Walter Winika of Rutgers, a great tackler and blocker; and Willie Geny, Vanderbilt's pass-catching ace. Minnesota's Ed Widseth and Southern Methodist's Truman Spain, a 210-pound powerhouse, come highly recommended for tackle honors, with Stanford's Bob Reynolds apparently lagging in defense of that distinction, gained last year. Utah has a fine tackle in Fred McKenzie. Among the guards nominated for all-star consideration this week are Phil Flanagan of Holy Cross, a superb blocker; Bob Black of Stanford; Alex Drobnitch of Denver; and Michaels of Villanova.

There have been few changes in the All-America backfield outlook. Coast reports emphasize Bobby Grayson, Stanford ace and a 1934 all-star choice, is doing everything he did last year besides adding passing ability to his repertoire. The defeat of U. C. L. A. apparently did not dim the star of Chuck Cheshire, who gained more yards than the entire California backfield combined. Ed Goddard, who lives in Escondido, Calif., but plays quarterback for Washington State, gets a big hand from all who have seen him run, pass and kick.

Jay Berwanger, Chicago's one-man backfield, still leads the Big Ten's all-America candidates, with Sheldon Beise and Tuffy Thompson of Minnesota, Dick Crayne and Ozzie Simmons of Iowa, getting further endorsements. Last week's performances confirmed the Southwest's vote of confidence in Bobby Wilson of Southern Methodist, Bill Wallace and John McCauley of Rice, besides Harry Shuford, S. M. U. fullback, and Sam Baugh, Texas Christian quarterback.

Further reports of their prowess also are at hand in behalf of Bill Lam of Colorado University, Don Jackson of North Carolina, Abe Mickal of Louisiana State, Paul Pauk and Garry Levan of Princeton, Rex Kidd of Holy Cross and Ike Pickle of Mississippi State.

Sporting Around the Hub

New Clubs in Massachusetts Squash Racquets

FIFTY teams, one less than last season, will take part in the interclub matches of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association this winter. The Class A, B and C leagues will be composed of six-man teams, and the D league will be made up of five-man teams. The Class A teams are scheduled to play on Tuesday nights, the B league on Wednesday nights, the C league on Thursday nights, and the D league on Friday.

The Boston Y. M. C. A., which opened five new courts last spring in its Huntington Avenue building, is a newly elected member that will have one team in the D league. The Dartmouth Club, another new member, will have one team in the B league.

The Middlesex Bowl invitation tournament, which has been taken over by the state association and will be run by that body at the Harvard Club, is scheduled to get under way on Dec. 16. The Lockett Cup intercity matches will be held at the Harvard Club on Jan. 11 and 12, and the Bay State Class B individual championship will be contested at the Harvard Club, beginning Jan. 20.

* * *

Other Squash Racquets Dates—The Lapham Trophy international competition, held in Montreal last season, will be played in Detroit on Jan. 18 and following days. The United States singles and team championships are scheduled to be played in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 22 and 23, while the national doubles championship has been awarded to Philadelphia and will be played there March 14 and 15.

This season the Union Boat Club will stage the Massachusetts State championship on Jan. 13 and following days. University Club will start the Bay State Class C championship on Jan. 27 and the Boston Y. M. C. A. will be host to the Massachusetts State Class D championship tournament on Feb. 3.

The annual squash racquets banquet, at which the various champions receive their prizes won during the winter, is scheduled for the night of March 23. The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association is set for April 13.

* * *

Harvard Footballers to Leave Hub Early—The Harvard varsity football team will leave the Back Bay Station at 8:35 tomorrow morning in a special train, which will also carry the Harvard varsity soccer team, which will play Princeton at Princeton on Saturday and Amherst at Amherst on Monday.

The Harvard players will arrive at Princeton at 2:30 p. m. The gridiron team is scheduled to practice in Palmer Stadium from 3:15 to 4:15. They will spend the night at Peddie School, Hightstown, N. J., about eight miles from Princeton. The football team will leave Peddie School at noon on Saturday. The game will be played at 2 o'clock.

Following the Palmer Stadium game the team will leave Princeton at 5:30 for New York, arriving there about 7 o'clock. On Saturday night the squad will be the guest of Harvard graduates at a musical comedy, "At Home Abroad," and will return to Boston in the midnight train. The squad will practice at Soldiers Field at 9:30 a. m., Monday, a holiday.

* * *

Harlow to Take 31 Players—Coach Richard C. Harlow of the Harvard varsity football team has selected 31 players to make the trip to Princeton. They are:

Ends: Capt. Shaun Kelly Jr. '36, Emile Dubiel '37, Robert H. Knapp '36, Keith H. Higgs '37, Gibson Winter '38.

Tackles: Wilton S. Burton '36, Francis E. Maser '38, William W. Prout '36, Graham K. Spring '37, and Robert B. Watson '37.

Guards: C. Russell Allen '38, Nathaniel H. Blatchford 3d '36, James J. Gaffney Jr. '37, George Gulian '36, Thomas B. Husband '37, Charles W. Kessler '37, and Joseph F. Nee '38.

Centers: Francis M. Foley '36, Samuel S. Greeley '36, and Robert S. Jones '37.

Backs: H. John Adzigian '36, Thomas H. Bilodeau '37, George Blackwood '37, Leo A. Ecker '37, George S. Ford '37, George G. Hedblom '37, Arthur Oakes '38, Malcolm B. McTernen Jr. '37, Frederick R. Moseley Jr. '36, Vernon H. Struck '38, and William J. Watt '37.

* * *

No Buyers for Braves—For the present at least, the Boston Braves will remain in the possession of expectant stockholders. After yesterday's conference between Vice-President Charles F. Adams, Treasurer V. C. Bruce Wetmore and Maj. Edward Murphy, prominent sportsman from Nashua, N. H., the tangled situation of the Tribe was unchanged. Adams said late yesterday that at the moment there are no bidders for the club's stock and that there is no chance of the franchise being sold. It is understood that the Tribal vice-president, who is majority stockholder in the organization, has set Nov. 20 as the deadline for raising enough capital to allow the club to carry on.

* * *

Local Boys Qualify With Rifle—Austen S. Kibbee of Crafts Road, Chestnut Hill, and Jack Lane of Holly Road, Waban, have qualified as expert riflemen in the junior division of the National Rifle Association, it was announced in Washington today. The only grade higher than expert is distinguished rifleman.

Of a total of 46,945 junior shooters of the country who have qualified so far this year in all grades of shooting proficiency from the beginning grade of pro-marksman to the highest grade of distinguished rifleman, only 81 have succeeded in attaining the distinguished rating and 330 the expert rating.

* * *

Bruins and Cubs Go Down to Defeat—The Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, playing an exhibition game against Les Canadiens in Charlottetown, P. E. I., last night, bowed to the French-Canadian team, 4 to 2. The Montreal club staged a whirlwind finish, scoring three goals in the third period. The final-period scores were made by LaRochelle, Goldsworthy and Haynes for Canadiens and Motter for the Bruins. Shannon of the Bruins opened the scoring with a goal in the first period. Mondou scored the Canadiens' first goal in the second period.

The Boston Cubs of the Canadian-American League last night met with their second defeat at the hands of the Springfield Indians in a two-game exhibition series in Quebec. The Indians got the jump and scored four goals for a 4-to-0 victory. The teams left Quebec after the game and headed for the United States. Springfield is scheduled to open the league season against the Cubs in Springfield Saturday night.

* * *

Here and There—No less than 11 New England colleges will compete for cross-country honors Monday afternoon over the Franklin Park course in the annual N. E. intercollegiate championships . . . The colleges entering harriers are Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, Connecticut State, Massachusetts State, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Technology, Northeastern, Tufts and Rhode Island State . . . The West End House basketball team will open its season Nov. 16 with Tufts Jumboes . . . Many of the fittings in the Boston Athletic Association building on Exeter Street have already gone under the auctioneer's hammer, but it is reported that most of the trophies will be spared for the present . . . A Cambridge boy, Richard W. Day, is one of 11 sophomores elected to the Yale University hockey managerial competition.

Massachusetts Technology's hockey team will have a busy season, meeting Boston University, Princeton, Harvard and Brown within the first 10 days of its 13-game schedule which opens Dec. 3 and closes late in February or early in March depending upon the pending date with Boston College at the Boston Arena . . . M. I. T.'s soccer football team will meet that of Tufts on Saturday at Medford . . . Lloyd K. Neidlinger, dean of Dartmouth College has publicly lauded the students for their actions after Dartmouth's first football victory over Yale.

Another new player, Harold Frahm, formerly of University of Nebraska, has joined the Boston Redskins in practice . . . The Chicago Bears, who play the Boston professional football team on Sunday, practiced yesterday at Fenway Park, with Harold (Red) Grange, assistant coach, watching the workout.

Two of the late Sir Thomas Lipton's yachting trophies have been loaned to the Massachusetts Technology Naval Museum and are on display there . . . The Boston women's field hockey team will play Mount Holyoke College on Saturday at South Hadley . . . A Weston miler, Edmund V. Mezitt, Cornell '38, is one of the 11 members of last year's track team at Cornell to win a Moakley Cup . . . Capt. Clifford W. Wilson of the Harvard freshman football team, has given up his center position to James B. Pearon and taken a guard post . . . Harvard freshmen footballers will play Yale freshmen, Nov. 16 here.

Layton Wins Opening Match in Tourney

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—In a setting of top hats, ermine coats, and boiled shirts that swished the game out of the old pool-hall environment, Johnny Layton, the ex-carpenter of Sedalia, Mo., was on his way today to acquire his twelfth world three-cushion billiard championship.

The Missourian opened the world championship tournament, that will run for two weeks, by defeating the tiny Japanese, Kinrey Matsuyama, first of his nine challengers, 50 to 35 in 50 innings last night. He scored his victory on a new streamlined table, covered with a purple cloth, instead of the old-time green, and supported by chromium legs, instead of the old fat wooden ones. Layton averaged a billiard an inning and had a high run of seven, to four for the Japanese invader.

Starting this afternoon, four games will be played daily. Paired in the first game at 1:30 p. m. (Central standard time), was Allen Hall, of St. Louis, with Augie Kieckhefer of Chicago.

Layton and his opponent played one of the slowest games in three-cushion championship competition. Both made their shots with coolness and deliberation.

The champion collected a high run of seven in the 39th frame. The little 36-year-old Japanese, however, made the most spectacular shot in the 12th inning, when he hit five cushions, before clicking for a point.

White Sox Release Jones

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Samuel Pond Jones, better known in baseball as "Sad Sam," was given his unconditional release yesterday by the Chicago White Sox. The veteran right hander, oldest regular in baseball at the age of 43, may be able to come back with some other club, but if he decides to quit, he will have left behind a great longevity record for other future baseball greats to shoot at. "Sad Sam" has pitched through 22 consecutive seasons in the American League, serving with Cleveland, Boston, New York, St. Louis, Washington and Chicago. Jones won eight and lost seven for the White Sox last season.

Cardinals to Play in Cuba

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals announced recently they will play exhibition games against a team of Cuban all-stars at Havana, Cuba, next March 5, 6, 7 and 8. Clarence Lloyd, club secretary, said the team will embark from Port Tampa, Fla., on March 3, and will return to the spring training camp at Bradenton, Fla., March 10. Unsettled political conditions at Havana last spring caused the team to cancel several tentatively arranged Cuban games.

Ice Rink in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. (Canadian Press) Ice skating in midsummer will become a fact next year. The Empire Exhibition will erect the largest rink in the Southern Hemisphere and the only one of its kind in South Africa. Nearly a quarter of an acre will be actually under ice.

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Minor Hockey League Seeks Changes

WITH the professional hockey season of 1935-1936 about to get under way, it seems that the agreement which has existed between the National Hockey League and the minor organizations has not been renewed and that at least one of the minor organizations is very much against continuing it unless a number of changes are agreed to by the major interests. The agreement which has been in force of late was signed by the International Hockey League in 1930 and has been verbally renewed each year since; but when it was proposed to renew it for 1935-36, the I. H. L. interests declined and notified the majors that the next one must be for five years with five very important changes made in the one just running out.

Seek Better Terms and More Recognition

While it is not necessary to go into the merits of the five changes which the I. H. L. is asking for, it is a case of the minors believing that they are entitled to better terms than the majors have been willing to give them up to the present time. They also want greater recognition regarding the territorial rights of professional hockey, and that disputes over players shall be decided by the N. H. L. Board of Governors and not by its president. The agreement, unsigned, has been returned by the I. H. L. interests to President Calder, and professional hockey interests are awaiting the outcome with much interest.

Hockey Needs an Independent Head

While professional hockey is not in the same position as professional baseball, in that the former has only one organization which is rated as a major league, while baseball has two, the time is rapidly approaching when it will need an individual head similar to Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in professional baseball. It is, in my opinion, only a question of time when the minor leagues are going to believe that their interests are such that they cannot accept rulings regarding their rights to players, territory and other questions of importance which are made by those persons interested in major-league hockey. When this time comes, and, judging from the refusal on the part of the I. H. L. to sign the agreement, it is very near, we believe that the minors will break with the majors unless the latter agree to an independent head being recognized as the final authority.

Should Learn From Baseball

It is to be hoped that those who are handling the affairs of professional hockey will take a lesson from what professional baseball has been through and not find it necessary to go through the same troubles that beset the great diamond game before Judge Landis was put at its head. There may not, at the present time, be any such need for a firm and independent hand in hockey as there was when baseball listened to the rumbles which foretold serious loss to the national game unless drastic steps were taken to assure the baseball public that the game was in good hands; but hockey has been tending toward such a situation, and it looks as if the action taken by the International Hockey League would bring about a condition which must be answered somewhat along the lines professional baseball answered its own serious problems.

United States Naval Academy Schedules Nine Games for 1936

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 7 (AP)—Philadelphia and Baltimore each get two of the Navy football games in 1936 according to a schedule announced yesterday by Commander John H. Brown Jr., graduate manager of athletics at the United States Naval Academy.

The Army-Navy game will be played in Philadelphia Nov. 28, and the Army-Penn game there Oct. 31.

Baltimore will be the site of the Navy-Yale and Navy-Notre Dame games. The Yale game is scheduled for Oct. 17 and the Notre Dame game for Nov. 7.

The Navy will play nine games next season, the same number as were scheduled this fall. Davidson College of Davidson, N. C., and Harvard University of Cambridge, Mass., replace Mercer and Columbia universities on the schedule.

For the first time in many years Navy will meet each of the so-called "Big Three," on the gridiron the same season. The schedule includes games with Princeton and Harvard at their stadiums in addition to the game with Yale in Baltimore. The 1936 schedule follows:

Sept. 26—William and Mary here.

Oct. 3—Davidson, here; 10—Virginia, here; 17—Yale at Baltimore; 24—Princeton at Princeton; 31—Penn at Philadelphia.

Nov. 7—Notre Dame at Baltimore; 14—Harvard at Cambridge; 28—Army at Philadelphia.

Conn Comes to Terms

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7 (AP)—Red Conn, center ice with the New York Americans last season, came to terms today with the Providence team of the Canadian-American Hockey League, it was announced by Jean Dubuc, president of the local club.

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Canadian-U. S. Talks Seek Trade Good Will

Problems that face the Mackenzie King Government in Canada, following the restoration of the Liberal Party to power with a heavy majority in Parliament, are further discussed in the following survey, the third of a number of articles based on impressions gathered by the writer on a recent tour in the Dominion.

By Henry Edison Williams
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 7—"Conciliatory methods" vs. "blasting methods" of tariff bargaining have been dramatically placed on trial by the visit of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to Washington, for Canadians expect to see as a result of negotiations between trade officials of the sister nations a direct exemplification of which is the more efficacious, Mr. King's policy of reciprocity or former Premier R. B. Bennett's hard-bargaining practices.

That the bulk of Canadian sentiment is in line with the "Golden Rule" procedure advocated by Mr. King can hardly be gainsaid in the light of election returns, following a campaign in which the tariff policies of the Liberal and Conservative parties was probably the most discussed issue.

Bennett Gives Comparisons

In his campaign talks, Mr. Bennett defended his tariff-making methods, said by his opponents to have been high-handed, by declaring that—whereas in 1934, as compared with 1929, loss of trade by the United States amounted to a 45 per cent drop, in France, Italy and Germany trade showed a loss of more than 30 per cent, and Great Britain's loss was nearly 29 per cent—Canada had lost but 26 3-10 per cent of its trade.

"I will prefer no country over my own," Mr. Bennett reiterated, "nor give them a favored position in our country with which to manufacture or trade or carry on their business. . . . Any bargain that is made with the United States will not be at the expense of any Canadian, but there are matters that can be negotiated to the mutual advantage of both." And in defending his attitude he declared: "I am neither domineering, dominating, nor defiant, but I know what I want."

Policy of Liberals

Mr. King's attitude toward trade follows the formula laid down by the Liberal Party in its policies publicized since 1930, adding thereto only long-held convictions that matters of international adjustment could best be approached in a spirit of good will.

The new Prime Minister's influence in Washington is expected to add weight to the mission of the Ottawa trade officials on the side of Liberal Party ideals concerning the liberation of Canada's external trade. These policies are the same that Liberal members of the House have been advocating for the past five years, and have received both the approval of parliamentary party and the party generally throughout the provinces. They are expressed substantially as follows:

The Liberal Party believes that trade is the basis of industrial and commercial development, and that Canada needs trade. It will promote trade with all nations and negotiate trade agreements with any country willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocity basis. It will abolish the extravagant increases in the tariff made by the Conservative Administration. It will abolish all unwarranted extra taxes on imports, such as the exchange and dumping duties. It will end the making and altering of tariffs by executive action. It will substitute stability for uncertainty in the administration of customs laws. It will continue the Liberal policy of British preference by a percentage reduction in existing tariffs rather than by a percentage increase against foreign countries in existing tariffs. It will grant to British imports a real preference.

Based on Mutual Trade

In the paean of victory issued on the night of his return to the Premiership Mr. King's closing remarks may be taken as an index of his own attitude toward international trade adjustments as well as toward internal affairs.

He said: "The people of Canada today have reaffirmed their faith in the ancient and beneficent precepts that it is only by sharing each other's burdens, and doing unto others as we would have others do unto us, that men and nations can serve their own interests and the common good."

The assumption here is that Mr. King's affable approach to the Washington-Ottawa deliberations presages a series of similar approaches toward agreements with other nations, certainly with Japan, unquestionably with Great Britain, conceivably with Russia, and logically with other large powers. He points out that since the Ottawa trade agreement Great Britain negotiated 20-odd trade agreements with other countries, the United States has negotiated six or seven, France has negotiated six, Argentina five, Brazil something like 25. Why cannot the Dominion do as well, he asks, calling attention to the fact that Canada takes no second place to Brazil in the matter of vast arable areas and varied natural resources.

Desire for Lower Tariffs

Disinterested Canadians in concert with disinterested Americans below the border have long felt that low tariff walls, leveled on a basis of reciprocal trade, represented the most desirable arrangement for both countries. Canada produces many things which are not produced in sufficient quantities in the United States, and vice versa.

Whereas the republic has colonized its last frontier, organized a vast manufacturing system, built up a great population, the Dominion still offers great undeveloped territories for colonization, a live market for mining, harvesting and other machinery, an outlet for iron, steel, coal, automobiles and other products. It in turn wishes a more open market among the 124,000,000 people to the south for fish, cattle, lumber, wheat, copper, potatoes. It, therefore, sees in the possible removal of restrictive tariff schedules a promised advantage to both countries.

Negotiations instituted under the Bennett regime proposed tariff reduction on more than 700 items from the states, in return for which it requested 50 per cent slashes in United States tariffs on a specified number of important natural products, including the above-quoted items. The negotiations were delayed, however, until the Conservative defeat assured round-table discussions more likely to sound a tolerant note on both sides of the question.

Now Canada expects to see coming out of the Washington parleys agreements based on the ideal of rationalized economy, rather than on pile-driver procedure. In the past agricultural interests on the United States side and manufacturing interests on the Canadian side have been able to block tariff adjustments on any considerable scale. The single tariff schedule of the United States has operated to bar Canadian wheat and has forced Canada to seek markets in Europe for her agricultural products.

Conciliation to be Keynote

She had to make concessions to gain these markets. But she sees no reason why she should make concessions to a nation which discriminates against some of her major products. The rigidity of the United States tariff system is the bone of contention from the Canadian point of view. Blasting methods may have battered such a system down somewhat, but today Canada is hoping that Mr. King's conciliatory procedure may bend it. More effectively and with much less strain on relations which by ties of blood and tradition should remain sisterly.

This expectancy is given wings by the attitude of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who is, like Mr. King, a low tariff exponent. While it is realized that State Department officials must make bargains with Canada which will not throw out of balance the present Administration policy of granting to all countries coming under the reciprocal trade status the same tariff reductions, and that Canadian trade officials must keep in view that concessions to the United States mean further concessions to Great Britain, the hope is that Mr. Hull's "good neighbor" policy and Mr. King's "Golden Rule" policy may bring to the discussions a mutuality of interests which will operate to result in a stimulation of commonly desirable trade all along the 3000 miles of North American border.

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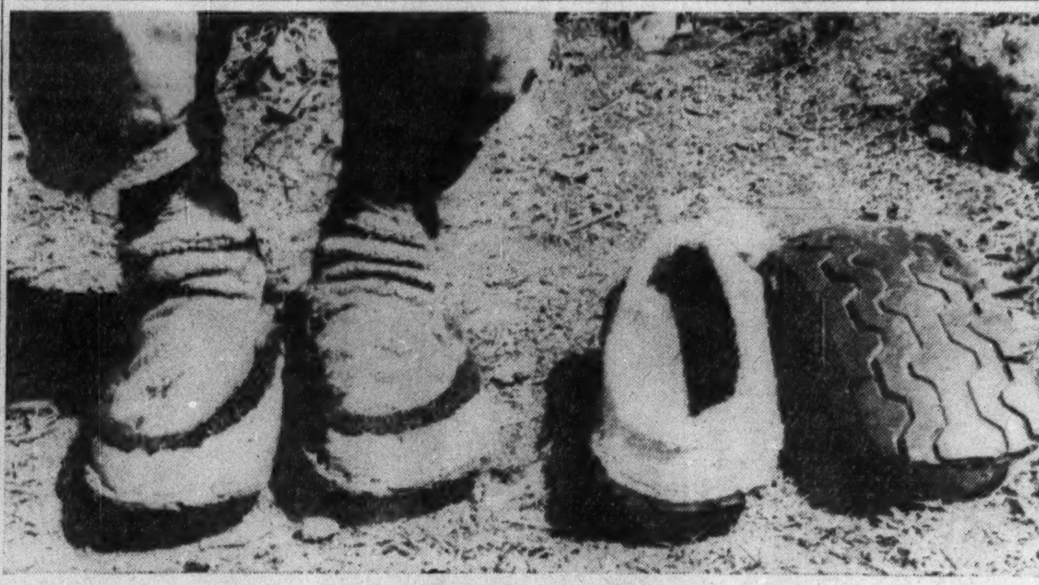

Wide World

Streamlined Models of 1935 Bring Smiles All Around

Discarded Automobile Tires Find Variety of Uses. In Some Parts of Syria, Turkey and the Balkan States, Inner Tubes Are Made Into Stockings. Red and Blue Are the Most Popular Colors

Job Stabilization Seen in Increased Auto Show Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—With job stabilization in the automotive industry as its goal, the National Automobile Show being held at Grand Central Palace here this week, two months earlier than usual, seems well on the way to realizing its aims as exhibitors report an average of 60 per cent increase in sales over the show last January.

Other factors reflecting the optimism in the industry were the announcement of a 255 per cent gain in October over September in the production of cars and trucks by member companies of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association and a marked increase in the demand for expanded sales territory or new dealerships.

Many Improvements

The public response to President Roosevelt's suggestion of leveling off seasonal peaks has been apparent in the large attendance at the show, many of the visitors being women. Indeed, the cars this year have been designed with an eye to what the woman likes in an automobile, and many of the new features evolved have a real appeal to her.

This tendency is apparent in such improvements as greatly simplified driving controls, which in some cases are automatic; seats that are deep, well upholstered and provided with arm rests, and foot rests which can be moved out of the way when not needed. Luggage compartments and trunk and glove pockets are larger.

Work Increase Noted

That the automotive industry is doing its best to level production, and has to this end caused an increase of 20 per cent in the average annual hours per employee on the pay roll during 1935 was asserted by William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, who added, however, that payroll increases could not be based on social motives, with the consequent shifting of the burden to the consumer.

The importance of keeping the job problem constantly in thought "because of its far-reaching influence on economic conditions generally" is fully realized by the industry, Mr. Knudsen said.

"It also realizes," he continued, "that its most skilled men are the men who work steadily with the minimum of economic worries, but it cannot possibly subscribe to the principle of taking care of an excessive number of unskilled workers for social reasons; loading the cost of this burden on the price of the product, with the result that volume drops off and nobody has anything but a bare existence, a lower standard of living and neither security nor opportunity for anybody."

Decrepit Tires Run Up New Mileage On the Feet of Old World Walkers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Travelers in this land north of the Euphrates find considerable interest in the use to which old automobile tires are put. Highly popular is four-ply non-skid footwear guaranteed to run up additional mileage of 10 to 20,000 kilometers—but for people who walk, not ride.

On first examination these highly modern shoes appear to be the same sort of wool-lined sandals worn 1000 years ago, but turn them over and look at the soles, and the serial numbers or trade mark of an American tire manufacturer come into view. This then, is what happens to a portion of the $1,000,000 worth of old tires shipped out of American ports every year. Stockings made of inner tubes are likewise considered quite the fashion in some parts of Syria, Turkey, and the Balkan states. Red and blue ones are greatest in demand.

Economical in Upkeep

In United States currency, these novel shoes would sell for approximately 50 cents. Upkeep is economical too. When the uppers wear out, new ones are woven and attached. In view of this, there would be mighty little shoe-shine business in Syria for brush and polish artists.

Evidently this is one use for old tires never thought of by American dealers in secondhand manufactures. Since the depression several hundred unemployed in middle western towns have received jobs making rubber mats from strips of old rubber. They even made rubber dolls from inner tubes by cutting them just so, adding gay beads, stitched facial features and shoebutton eyes.

Air With Every Step

Syria's streamlined 1935 models bring smiles all around. Even the latest New York styles with their novel air cooling system in ventilated inner soles, hardly compare with the graceful curves of tire footwear which automatically allow ventilation with each step.

Who knows but what some enterprising museum in later years will add to its collection of oxfords, boots, galoshes, sabots, sandals and clogs the tiregear worn during the twentieth century by Assyrians.

Premier King in Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

pressing the negotiations to the utmost, and, in fact, put this among the first of his campaign pledges.

He hopes to conclude the pact within three months and has told his electorate so. Canadian Conservatives blocked the treaty for reciprocity back in 1911, following unfortunate expressions of United States congressmen which were represented as meaning that it was a step toward "annexation."

Turned Eyes to England

Conservatives again won the election in 1930 largely on the ground that the 1930 Smoot-Hawley tariff was harmful to Canadian business.

They turned the eyes of the Dominion in the direction of Imperial preference. Now, however, Conservatives as well as Liberals seem to join interest in the hope that at least the top layer of bricks of the United States' high tariff wall will be knocked off. If Mr. King fails in his mission it will mean for him a loss of prestige.

United States—Roosevelt and Hull are deeply sympathetic to the idea of tariff reductions, and a considerable degree of prestige is also involved in a successful conclusion of negotiations. Secretary Hull has backed reciprocal trade treaties from the first.

Obstructs Democrats

The trouble is that the Democrats are depending on western farm regions to re-elect them, and it is just these areas that would be adversely affected by lowering tariffs on Canadian farm exports.

It was the western progressives which fought reciprocity back in 1911. Mr. Bennett proposed tariff cuts on over 700 articles on his side of the line, but in return wanted a 50 per cent cut in United States tariffs on major Canadian farm exports. This is the maximum reduction Mr. Roosevelt can make under the law. Such a sweeping cut would make capital for Republican campaigners in 1936.

Col. Frank Knox of Chicago has already proposed an absolute embargo on all foreign imports of farm goods. A cross-current in this political pool is the fact that eastern manufacturers, who are predominantly Republican, would stand to win by reopening of Canadian markets.

Exporting Factories

High tariff walls have shut off such markets, and the United States has recently been exporting factories, rather than goods.

Great Britain—to a degree not yet ascertainable, a reopening of freer trade relations between contiguous Canada and the United States would be a move away from closer trade bonds built up between Canada and Great Britain, and fostered by the Ottawa Agreement, and Imperial prefereence, it is deemed significant that Mr. King has started negotiations with Washington, before taking up matters with the British trade representative at Ottawa.

Mr. King's explanation has been that Englanad is momentarily concerned in its current general election. To mention only one matter, the Canadian Wheat Control Board is now holding 100,000,000 bushels off the world market. Washington negotiations thus have a direct bearing on London, although no reason for any anxiety is seen.

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Laconia	Boston, Nov. 9, 9 pm	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	
President Harding	New York, Nov. 13, noon	Nov. 12, 8:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:00 am
Ile de France*	New York, Nov. 16, noon	Nov. 15, 8:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes	
		Boston	New York
Monterey	San Francisco—Nov. 12	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro—Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco, Nov. 20	Nov. 15, 4:00 pm	Nov. 15, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes	
		Boston	New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria, Nov. 16	Nov. 11, 4:00 pm	Nov. 11, 7:30 pm

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Person-to-Person Diplomacy Shown In Official Visits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The importance of person-to-person talks in modern day diplomacy is seen in the number of official visits made to this country by outstanding leaders of other governments in the last five years. The visitors and the subjects they discussed have included:

January, 1931—R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada—St. Lawrence waterway and tariff restrictions.

April, 1931—King Prajadhipok of Siam—General subjects.

October, 1931—Pierre Laval, Premier of France—Disarmament, debts and international exchange.

Grandi's Visit Recalled

November, 1931—Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister—Disarmament and economic situation.

Beginning in April, 1933, there was a series of visitors invited by President Roosevelt to discuss preparations for the world economic conference. These included:

April, 1933—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

April, 1933—R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada.

April, 1933—Edouard Herriot, Premier of France.

May, 1933—Guido Jung, Finance Minister of Italy.

Schacht Among Visitors

May, 1933—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank.

May, 1933—T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of China.

May, 1933—Alberto J. Pani, Mexican Foreign Minister.

May, 1933—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, special envoy from Japan.

More recent visitors have included:

July, 1933—Gen. Italo Balbo—Italian good-will flier.

October, 1933—Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, economic advisor to the British Government—war debts.

October, 1933—President Hermodio Arias of Panama—treaty issues.

October, 1933—Dr. Jose Manuel Puig Casaurance—Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs—Pan-American conference issues.

November, 1933—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs—Russian recognition.

May, 1934—Emile Franqui and Camille Gutt, financial representatives of the Belgian Government—debts.

June, 1934—Dr. Alfonso Lopez—President-Elect of Colombia—U. S.-Colombian trade treaty.

August, 1934—Dr. Cosmede la Torriente, Cuban Secretary of State—to sign trade treaty.

November, 1935—William Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada—trade treaty.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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In the same period consumption of electricity jumped from 146,700,000 kilowatt hours in 1924 to 548,100,000 last year. The total monetary saving to consumers, Mr. Elgen figures, was $8,500,000.

He favored the adoption of the same plan for Massachusetts. He said its success or failure would depend upon the co-operation of the utilities and the soundness of policy followed by the state administrator of the plan.

The sliding scale commission was formed by the Legislature to study the plan and reports its findings and recommndations to the next session.

New Haven—Curley Wants Bay State Man on Board

Because Massachusetts banks hold $32,000,000 worth of bonds in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Governor Curley is doing his best to have a Massachusetts man represented on the board of trustees which will reorganize the railroad. Barring this, he will co-operate with governors of other New England states to see that a representative "of the general public" is appointed to the board.

Governor Curley has prepared a list of Massachusetts names any of which he would be glad to see placed on the roster of trustees. He declined to make this list public today lest the chances of the men whom he has chosen might be jeopardized.

Opposed to the opinion of the New England governors is Judge Carrol S. Hincks of the U. S. District Court in New Haven. Judge Hincks has declared that only the New Haven road and its creditors should be taken into consideration in the course of the reorganization James Lee Loomis, Hartford insurance man, has been suggested to represent the general public's interests.

South Boston—Suit Facing Housing Project

Suit to prevent the Federal Government from proceeding with the South Boston housing project was in prospect in Boston today. It was reported that former Gov. Joseph B. Ely had been retained by a group of South Boston property owners to protect them from non-profit governmental competition.

Mr. Ely could not be reached for confirmation of the report today and his office was not informed concerning the purported suit.

It was held by those favoring such a suit today that the Federal Government would unfairly compete because its property is exempt from taxation. The property is not run for profit and these two factors would combine to allow lower rents than possible for private owners of adjacent property.

The Government now owns some 12 parcels of land and yesterday opened bids for demolition of buildings now occupying the ground. The Chelsea Building & Wrecking Company was low bidder with $33,000.

Armistice Day—Strict Law Governs Trade and Sports

Telephone wires at the Chamber of Commerce were literally "burning up" with inquiries today, as scores of persons wanted to know when a holiday is a holiday. Next Monday is Armistice Day and the public are finding out that the hand of Government has taken over control of holidays as well as the potato crop, hog raising and other activities.

Officials of the Boston Chamber point out: (a), that Armistice Day is a legal holiday in Massachusetts; (b) that special laws have been passed as to what one may do and may not do on that day, and (c), that regular Sunday laws will govern business and sports on that day, between 7 a. m and 1 p. m.

Summarizing the situation, the Chamber today issued the following resume: All business not entitled by statute to open on any Sunday, must be closed from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Armistice Day. (General Laws, Chapter 283, Acts and Resoles of 1934.)

Most department and specialty stores will be open from 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. Chain grocery stores will be open from 1 p. m. to 6 or 6:30 p. m. Most wholesalers will be closed all day, some opening after 1 p. m.

Most manufacturers will close all day. They cannot compel employees to work on legal holidays. They may open from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. with permit from police department and thereafter without a permit under certain conditions expressed in General Laws, Chapter 149, Sections 45-51.

Those cities and towns which have accepted Sections 21-25, inclusive, of Chapter 136, of the General Laws, which relates to Sunday sports, may conduct outdoors sports or games after 1 p. m.

Banks, stock exchange houses, brokers, the Grain & Flour Exchange and its members, the Fruit and Produce Exchange and its members, and offices in general will remain closed all day.

Streets—$439,799 To Be Spent in Boston

Sixty-seven Boston streets are to be reconstructed and resurfaced as a part of the State's $13,000,000 Public Works program. Boston's share of the project will be $439,799.

The streets selected are in all parts of the city and will be so chosen so as to benefit the greatest number of motorists possible. Mayor Mansfield submitted yesterday to the State Department of Public Works a list of the streets, which he considers are most in need of improvement.

Rumrunner—Seized Vessel Posted for Auction

Last Febrbuary 12 a group of bootleggers observed Lincoln's birthday by landing a cargo of smuggled alcohol at the Boston Fish Pier. They were caught in the act by night cruising customs inspectors, but when the men were placed under arrest they put up a struggle and captured one of the federal officers.

They held him as a hostage and the outlaws forced the government agents to allow them to escape in return for the officer's release.

This outcome spurred officers to capture the bootleggers. Soon afterward they seized the fishing vessel Clarence B. Mitchell on suspicion of its having been involved in the midnight affray.

The boat was held for months as the matter was in court. Today the last chapter was reached when the vessel was posted for auctioning Saturday noon at the Appraiser's Stores. The ship is valued at $3500.

Harvard—Langer Talks At Student Peace Meeting

A vivid picture of how "Buy British," "Buy American," "Buy German" and other similar campaigns feed the roots of war was given 500 Harvard students last night by Prof. William L. Langer of the Harvard history department. He addressed the mass peace meeting held in the New Lecture Hall.

Excessive nationalism, he asserted, produces hatred of other nations. Besides the economic aspects which lead to trade wars and foments fear of losing markets, Professor Langer dwelt on the recent reports of technological advances which permit waging war against a whole population. These are so horrible, he said, that they become a question of vital importance to all people.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the forthright liberal weekly, The Nation, cited encouraging signs of peace in Europe. Principal item was the galvanizing of the League of Nations into action in the current Italo-Ethiopian difficulty.

At the end of the meeting a vote was taken on two questions. First was whether to refuse to support the United States in war, and the second whether to support neutrality to the utmost. Only 145 favored the first policy; 290 the latter.

Snipers—B. & M. Plans To End Shooting at Trains

Persons who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones — neither should persons who live along the tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad. And officials of the road are taking drastic methods to see that they stop this practice.

Warnings have been sent to more than 200 parents in Somerville, that any further stoning or shooting at B. & M. railroad trains will be summarily dealt with and the children responsible haled into court. These warnings were delivered to more than 100 homes yesterday by Somerville and B. & M. policemen.

It appears that the long greenish-gray cars of the railroad have been furnishing tempting targets for youthful and adult marksmen. Air rifles and stones are the chief weapons. The barrage reached its climax last week and when police finally began to act, they took more than 41 persons into custody and confiscated a number of air rifles.

Chief H. G. Moxham of the B. & M. police has stated that special details of police will patrol the Fitchburg division tracks and that anyone found trespassing, no matter what his age, will be prosecuted.

WPA—White Collar Men Want Higher Wages

Mounting protests against laborers receiving higher relief wage scales than technically trained men crystalized in Boston today as plans for organizing Massachusetts's 3000 White Collar ERA and WPA workers were pushed toward completion. Some 500 men were already reported enrolled in the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, a national organization which opened mailing offices at 6 Boylston Place today.

The group seeks to have a minimum WPA scale of from $1.20 to $1.50 an hour set for technical work. It was stated that present ERA and WPA scales have tended to pull down wage rates for similar services in private employment.

At WPA headquarters today little importance was attached to the move.

Oil Land—Sale by Boston Man Under Investigation

J. Morgan Corbett, Boston realty man and oil royalty operator, appeared before the Securities Exchange Commission at the Federal Building today for an investigation of his sale of oil land in Kansas and Oklahoma. After two hours in which various sales were described by Mr. Corbett and three other witnesses, the hearings were adjourned until Nov. 21 at Pittsfield.

Canadians—Seek Representative on Bench

A group of Canadian-Americans called on Governor Curley today seeking the appointment of former Representative Richard E. Johnston of Boston to the judgeship to which Governor Curley has already nominated J. Arthur Baker.

Percy A. Guthrie, chairman of the general committee of Canadian organizations in Massachusetts, pointed out that Judge Frederick J. Macleod, whose passing brought a vacancy on the bench, was also a Canadian-American. Former Gov. Channing H. Cox, appointed Judge Macleod to honor the large number of Canadians who had become residents of this state, said Mr. Guthrie, and he pointed out that it would be a nice idea to carry this honor to the new appointee.

Governor Cox, a Republican, appointed Judge Macleod, a Democrat. Now is the time for Governor Curley, a Democrat, to appoint Mr. Johnston, a Republican, says Mr. Guthrie.

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Monitor Radiocast Canceled on Nov. 9

OWING to the radiocast of the Harvard-Princeton football game on Saturday, Nov. 9, which begins at 1:45 p. m., eastern standard time, the radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled on that day.

Giroux—Heads National Constitution Day Committee

"Why shouldn't a man from Lexington, so closely associated with American democracy, become the national chairman of the national organization dedicated to the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the American Constitution?"

Members of the National Constitution Day Committee, meeting in New York City, asked themselves that question today, decided there was only one answer. They elected A. R. Giroux of Lexington, Mass., chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. Giroux is a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. He served during the World War with the American Field Service with the French armies and the Royal Air Force. He has always been interested in civic affairs as chairman of the Lexington Citizens' Committee. He is also president of the Old Belfry Club of Lexington, and a candidate to fill the vacancy on the Board of Selectmen of Lexington at the special election to be held Nov. 18.

Beacon School—Group To Discuss World Affairs

Armistice Day is a time to remember the blessedness of peace and to cement the bonds of friendliness between nations that this peace may be maintained, according to officials of the Beacon School in Wellesley. And suiting action to words, this school will invite 30 students of Harvard and Technology, representing 20 nationalities to visit Wellesley on Armistice Day and engage in discussions on international affairs.

This has been a practice with the Beacon School for six years now, doing much to promote a feeling of friendship among foreign students in this district. There is a morning session of addresses, a noon luncheon, an afternoon tour over the Beacon School and an evening of round-table discussions.

Corn Borer—Gardeners Urged to 'Plow In' His Home

Many home gardeners raised just enough produce last summer to provide fresh vegetables for their own table. Too busy to read agricultural reports and other gardening bulletins, they were satisfied as long as their peas and corn came up.

It is just these people the State Board of Agriculture would like to reach to explain why it is of the utmost importance that they hasten to plow under their corn stubble, even if their corn crop consists of only one row of corn. Here's the "why." The corn borer, known to farmers all over the country, has become such a nuisance that not even a home gardener is safe from an assault. Just at this time it is looking for winter quarters and the old stalk of corn is its idea of an ideal apartment.

Experts working long and hard on this problem have come to the conclusion that the most efficient way to keep these insects from raising a whole new crop of moths which finally mean hungry corn-eating worms next spring, is to plow under the old stubble this fall.

So the State Department of Agriculture asks the businessman who had such a nice little garden last summer to work a little more outdoors, and plow under his corn stubble.

Disturbers—ERA Reading Room Has Its Own Court

Into one of the ERA reading and game rooms in Roxbury recently a crowd of boisterous youths swaggered, bent on disturbing the regular patrons. They became very unruly and the attendant could see only one way out of the difficulty—to call the police.

When the disturbance was at its height, an older man of regal carriage, stood up and called for silence. His booming voice and commanding manner quieted the newcomers at once.

The elderly lawyer—for such he appeared to be—explained to the patrons of the room and to the attendant that he was quite capable of dealing with the disturbers himself. He suggested a kangaroo court on the spot and, appointing himself judge, picked a jury and two attorneys, and proceeded with the trial. The jury heard the case, brought a verdict of "guilty" and the ringleader of the disturbers was banned from the room for six months.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight, colder during Friday night; moderate to fresh southeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Friday, warmer tonight; colder Friday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Friday, warmer except on the southeast coast tonight; colder Friday night and in the west portion Friday afternoon.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Friday, slightly warmer tonight; colder Friday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east shifting to southeast and south winds, becoming fresh to strong; overcast weather with rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	59	Minneapolis	40	40
Bermuda	72	74	New Orleans	70	82
Chicago	38	44	New York	50	58
Denver	34	48	Norfolk	54	68
Helena, Mont.	44	46	Philadelphia	46	56
Jacksonville	72	86	St. Louis	44	54
Kansas City	44	58	San Francisco	50	68
Los Angeles	52	78	Washington	48	56
Miami	76	82			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Nov. 7.
B—Maximum Nov. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:10 p. m., height, 10 feet.
Friday, 8:37 a. m., height, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:01 p. m.

Seeking a Solution

By a Staff Photographer

Chief of Police James H. Broad and Mayor Manning (Right)

Lynn Officials Take Up Gambling Problem Facing City

R. I. Independent Oil Dealers Seek State Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7—Claiming that unless united action is taken immediately to regulate the practices of the major oil and gasoline companies the small dealers will be driven out of business, Clifford E. Wilkinson, president of the Independent Oil Dealers of Rhode Island, Inc., announced that a campaign will be launched within a week to seek public support for state protective laws.

Sound trucks will roll over all Rhode Island highways carrying their message to the motorists themselves. Funds for the hiring of the fleet of trucks were provided by vote of the organization to bare what, President Wilkinson says, is a campaign to drive them out of business.

The decision of the independents to "bring the fight into the open," and "to ask the public what the price of gasoline will be if the major companies absorb the independents" was reached after a committee had conferred with Gov. Theodore F. Green.

In accordance with a recommendation of this committee and a suggestion of the Governor, Mr. Wilkinson said, the organization voted to seek legislation which would place the oil industry under State regulation on a plan comparable to that of the State Board of Milk Control.

The Governor was quoted as being interested in the welfare of the small dealers and with requesting that the proposed legislative bill be drawn up and presented to him before the January session of the General Assembly.

Nationwide Drive to Stop Betting Among Children Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 7—An appeal to every Mayor in the United States, whose city harbors or is near a horse or dog racing track, to investigate race-betting activities among school children was made here today by Mayor J. Fred Manning.

Mayor Manning's plea came as the result of a statement yesterday by Ernest Stephens, deputy superintendent of Lynn schools, charging that certain boys had been pooling their lunch money to make daily race bets. The amounts bet at corner news stands were said to be from 5 to 15 cents.

Mr. Stephens revealed this new racket at a school committee meeting, when it was learned that the city's own high school cafeterias had gone $450 in the red since Sept. 1.

Police Aid Campaign

Police Chief James H. Broad was closeted with Mayor Manning today in an effort to find some means to check the gambling racketeers from taking a boy's lunch money and undermining the characteristics of honesty the schools are trying to instill.

"It is a bad thing to instill in children the idea that they can gamble without interference," Mayor Manning said in his appeal to the nation's mayors.

"Chief Broad insists that the urge to gamble is inherent in most people. Thus we must eradicate that desire as early as possible and now is the time to do it."

School Principal's Views

Frank Willard, principal of English High School, declared that gambling among students, at least to his knowledge, was not as widespread as might be believed.

Mr. Willard did not deny that there had been cases of boys gambling, but he contended that one or two such incidents in a school of 2000 was not a bad situation.

The financial difficulties of the cafeterias was blamed by Mr. Willard, in part, on additional expenses such as tickets for student plays, football tickets, and perhaps the student paper. He said some of the children probably spent their lunch money for such things.

"The fall-off in lunch purchases is noticeable after a student play or a football game," he said, "and as most children get only 10 to 20 cents each noon for their lunch it isn't likely that they would entirely forget their stomachs and bet it away."

Backs Mayor's Drive

The principal agreed heartily with the Mayor, however, that every step should be taken by parents, school authorities and the police to prevent gambling spreading among children.

The chief was pessimistic as to how quickly such a racket as street corner gambling among children could be stopped because of the pari-mutuel gambling law, which makes certain kinds of gambling legal and sets a bad example. But he assured the Mayor that he would make every effort toward securing all information and arresting all persons connected with the racket.

"Children are great imitators," he said, "and as long as we legalize racing and betting, then we've got to watch our children more carefully."

Mayor Manning said he hoped other mayors would join him in his drive to halt gambling among minors. He said he knew it would be a hard task in racing communities, because even persons on relief were known to bet their relief money on the races.

"And when you have a race gambling hysteria in a community," he said, "the children of workingmen as well as relief recipients will 'play' at gambling just as they do 'cop and robber,' and finally place small bets in fun. I'm certain that whatever seed has been sown here can be uprooted before it gets a chance to spread."

Paroles in Rhode Island Cut Under New Probation System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7—Under the new system of pre-parole investigation established by Joseph H. Hagan, chief of the State Division of Probation and Criminal Statistics, the number of paroles granted to convicts has decreased 50 per cent during the past three months.

Under the new plan, Mr. Hagan attends all meetings of the parole board and provides a detailed report on all applicants for parole. This report includes information on the crime committed by the applicant, his behavior record, his personal history and that of his family, his educational qualifications, the causative factors involved in his career and a report of his physical and mental conditions.

System Is Revised

Mr. Hagan has revised the entire record system of his department and has issued orders that every one of the probationers must be visited at least once every month in order to determine whether they are living up to the terms of their parole.

Mr. Hagan announced that since the first of the year there were 256 applications for parole and 85 were approved. During this period the board revoked the paroles of 17 men.

Attorney General John J. Hartigan, a member of the parole board, declared that the parole system in this State should not be attacked because a few parolees sometimes violate the trust placed in them.

Parole Plan Defended

"I believe in the parole system because more than 80 per cent of parolees, our records show, do not commit crimes again and the fact that a small percentage violates the trust placed in them by the board should not be an indictment against the system and react unfavorably against those who have endeavored to reform and rehabilitate themselves."

The records of the department show that in 1934 there were 303 applicants, that 154 were paroled and that 29 were returned later for violating the terms of their freedom. In 1933, applications for parole numbered 355 and 228 were granted. Of this number 32 were returned to prison later for violation of their paroles.

To further strengthen the new parole program Attorney General Hartigan announced that beginning Nov. 15 a parole officer will be assigned to supervise all parolees upon release.

The duties of the new officer, he points out, will be to assist the parolee to find himself and his place in society and not to hinder him in being a good citizen. This officer will also furnish the division with record information as to his progress.

Wild Ducks Protected During Sojourn At Spy Pond by White Goose 'Minnie'

Around Spy Pond, Arlington, a large white goose leads a flock of wild ducks daily, calling them to him with furious honks, and watching over them as a hen over her chicks. Residents at the shore have christened him Minnie, as a tribute to his protective and motherly instincts; and any day one may see him swimming majestically around, surrounded by his satellites.

About a year ago Minnie lost his mate, and since that time his sole interest has been to protect his duck friends from a marauding cat or dog, and especially turtles which are prone to attack the youngest ducks.

Every night one of the ducks is assigned the post of guard, and Minnie takes his turn with the rest. His warning calls often saving a duck from harm. During the day he glides around, ready to accept food from any friendly hand, but never allowing anyone to touch him. Indeed, he has been known to nip the fingers that fed him, and has heaved his heavy body out of the water to go hissing and flapping his wings at an innocent passer-by.

When Minnie wants his ducks to join him at dinner, he curves his neck, flaps his wings and utters his trumpeting cry. Then the ducks come flying swiftly through the air, and, using their outstretched feet as brakes, come to a two-point landing behind their leader.

Minnie used to go right up to back doors of houses to ask for food, but one day he appeared with evidence of having encountered an enemy, perhaps a dog. Since that time he has ventured no further than the banks of the pond.

Closing Plant's Workers Transferred to New Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 7—Although the Pawtucket plant of the United States Finishing Company in this city will be closed down the first of the new year, the 300 workers will not be forced on the relief lists but will be provided employment in other plants of the concern, according to official arrangements.

The dyehouse work formerly done at the Pawtucket branch will be transferred to other divisions of the company in Rhode Island and Connecticut. As the machinery is moved from Pawtucket the employees will be transferred also. It is explained that all but a few will be placed in jobs.

FRA Taking Over 30,000 Acres of Land In New York State

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—Allocation by the Resettlement Administration of $300,000 for the acquisition of 30,000 acres of poor land in the Finger Lakes region of New York State was announced last night by A. W. Manchester, regional director of the Division of Land Utilization.

The land, located in Tompkins, Schuyler and Tioga counties, will be devoted to reforestation, wild life development and the improvement of hunting areas, Mr. Manchester said.

The area is now occupied by 175 farm families. They will be assisted by the Resettlement Administration in getting relocated in territory offering more economic advantages.

"A good many of these families," said Mr. Manchester, "have found it impossible to keep off relief, and others, unable to earn a living from farming, have been giving up the job as hopeless, and leaving their farms. At the present rate of abandonment, most of this area would be a deserted wasteland in another generation or so."

Police Study Law In Effort to Better Conviction Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7—In order that the conviction record may be improved by the police department here, the policemen will go to their own law school.

Under the direction of Chief James R. Crosby, classes will start tonight. Attorney George A. Saxon will be the instructor.

Chief Crosby says that the fundamentals of law will be explained.

Classes will be compulsory for regular members of the department, and the special officers have been invited to be students. Many of the special officers have volunteered for patrol work in order that the regular officers may attend the classes.

The course will conclude with examinations similar to those conducted in law schools, Chief Crosby says.

Inadequate Law Enforcement Disclosed by Conviction Of Maine Sheriff in Liquor Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 7—Convicted on a case built by the Government largely on the testimony of three confessed law-breakers, Sheriff Albert Henderson of Sagadahoc County, faces sentence in Federal Court here on a liquor conspiracy charge. The jury deliberated 14 hours before reaching a decision. If the maximum sentence is imposed, Sheriff Henderson, who has resigned his office, will be sentenced, probably on Saturday, to serve six years in a federal penitentiary and to pay a fine of $30,000.

The seven-day trial attracted statewide interest and the testimony revealed a startling history of liquor smuggling by a well organized band of rum runners. Likewise, it revealed what apparently is a pitifully inadequate county law force provided to patrol Sagadahoc County's 450 miles of highways and 275 miles of rough, irregular coast line.

Only Three County Officers

In a county where, according to defense counsel, fishermen and residents along the coast dare not speak of suspicious activities, for fear their homes would be burned down in retaliation, there are but three full-time county law officers.

One is the high sheriff, whose background as a blacksmith and a dairy farmer revealed no training in law enforcement or investigation to cope with highly organized crime. The other two are deputy sheriffs appointed by the sheriff.

However sincere they may be, and testimony showed they often made snowshoe trips in the dead of winter to out-of-way places in hopes of seizures, the deputies, too, are lacking in any police training. One of the deputies, testifying that he had made no seizures, admitted he had seen lots of trucks pass his house at night but said he had never stopped any of them "because I didn't know what was in them."

Witnesses Describe Work

It was in such a setting that well organized and highly financed rum runners, equipped with fast automobiles and high powered trucks and with radio signal systems to keep them constantly in touch with boats off shore, ignored the law, according to three witnesses who turned state evidence against the 54-year-old country sheriff.

Their testimony, under cross-examination, revealed that thousands of dollars worth of illicit liquor had been hauled through Sagadahoc County after it had been landed on the coast and stored in temporary hideouts. Their testimony revealed that case after case of expensive liquors, taxes of which alone would have represented about $150,000, passed the toll takers on the Carlton bridge, concealed under cord wood or covered by canvas.

They claimed huge quantities of liquor was stored in a barn on the farm next door to the sheriff's brother's home in West Bath, though the property owner later denied it. They admitted they hired fishermen to help load trucks after boats had landed. A picturesque fisherman substantiated this testimony but added that though promised pay he had never received it.

Sheriff Denied Charges

The Government claimed Sheriff Henderson received $490 for protection of three shipments of about 18,000 gallons of liquor and alcohol. Defying the testimony of the witness, who claimed he paid him, Sheriff Henderson denied having received a cent. Admitting he had had contacts with the bootleggers, he said he was trying to trap them in a big clean-up.

The case against the sheriff developed after his deputies seized large quantities of liquor in Sebasco last February while he was in Boston. Investigating his activities, federal agents testified to the use of wire tapping devices to listen to conversations allegedly between Sheriff Henderson and members of the rum ring. It was the first time wire-tapping testimony has been heard in a Maine court.

Sheriff Henderson, first appointed in 1927 to fill a vacancy, has twice been re-elected to office. He is father of four children, two of whom testified in his behalf.

The indictment on which jurors found him guilty includes three counts: conspiracy to smuggle distilled spirits into the United States; conspiracy to violate Section 37 of the penal code by aiding in the concealment and transportation of illicit goods, and conspiracy to defraud the revenue laws of the United States.

New England Governors Oppose Pennsylvania or Any Outside System Taking Rail Control

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—A committee representing a group of New England states served warning yesterday it would refuse to tolerate invasion of its territory by any "outside" railroad.

Howard S. Palmer, head of the New Haven Road, was named a trustee at a hearing in the United States District Court presided over by Judge Carroll C. Hincks. The System Mr. Palmer represents recently filed a petition for permission to reorganize under Section 77b of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Statement Issued

Shortly after the hearing, former Gov. Rolland H. Spaulding of New Hampshire, chairman of the New England Governors' Railroad Committee, and Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney of New Hampshire, both representing the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, issued a statement. They said:

"We came to observe the proceedings in preparation for the effort that is to be made before the Interstate Commerce Commission to protect the public interest of the three northern New England states.

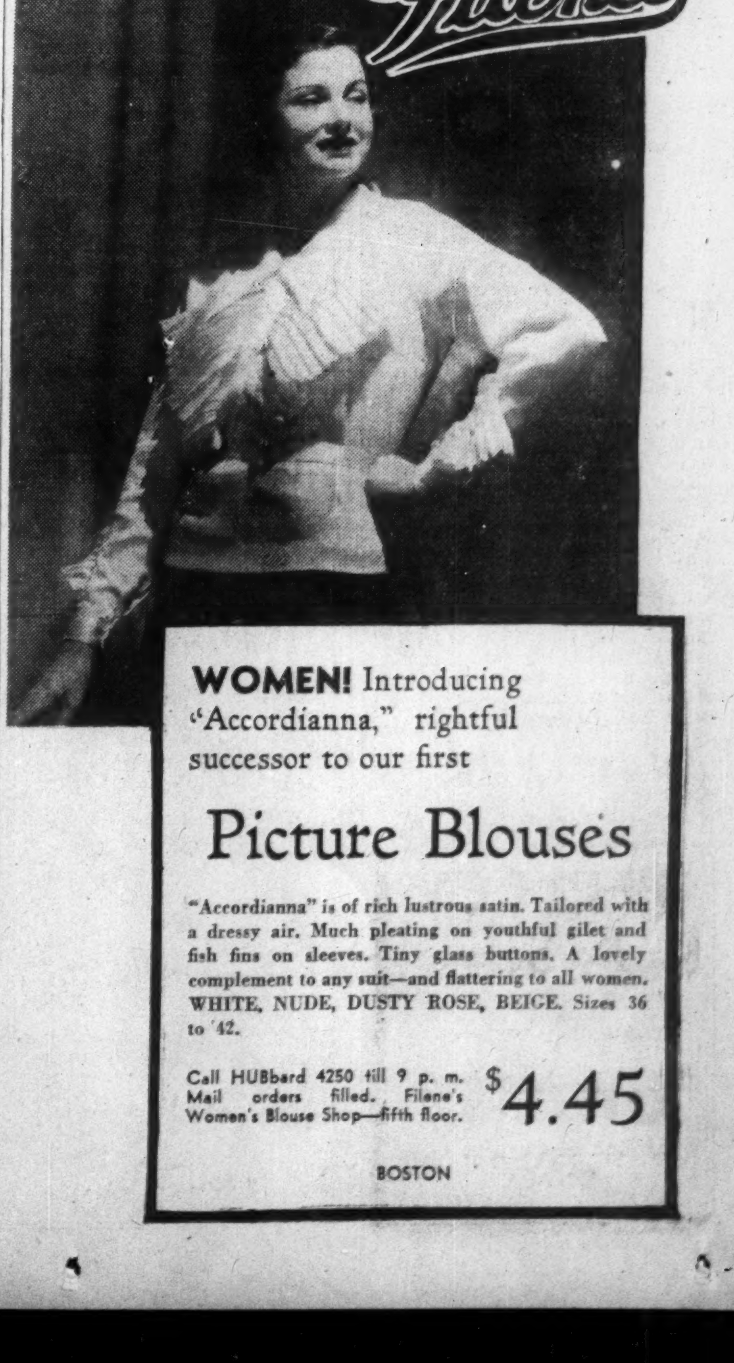
"These states will oppose the Pennsylvania Railroad or any other outside trunk-line system from dominating any New England railroad."

Public Interest Representation

Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island requested permission from the court to suggest a representative of the public interests of the New England states among the trustees.

He was told by Judge Hincks that, under the Bankruptcy Act, it would be impossible for the court to hear any but private interests at this time.

The Governor asked if there was "nothing in the fact to prevent the taking into consideration of public interests," to which the jurist replied he didn't intend "to neglect public interest" but "most regretfully must insist participation to parties having direct interest." Judge Hincks added: "I am only too happy to be reminded of the underlying public interest."



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BOSTON

Exhibition Proves Photography Means Something More Than Lens

Collection of photographs at Boston Museum of Fine Arts answers truthfully the question as to whether photography can be art. Subjects are varied and not bizarre in treatment.

The Museum of Fine Arts today settled for Boston a controversy that has existed since the days when Daguerre fumbled in his darkroom with tin-type portraits—the question of whether photography can be an art.

The museum's answer is "yes." For in galleries which have hitherto been reserved for the works of old masters, for paintings and sculpture of proved excellence, the museum is exhibiting 155 photographs. The collection, which is the work of American photographers, originally was assembled in London at the invitation of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain.

Established Precedent

And there is more than the hall mark of the Boston Museum upon these photographs to give them a place as art. For the first American exhibition of the pictures at the National Academy of Design in New York broke a precedent in that those galleries had never before been offered for an exhibition of photographs.

Similarly, at the Boston Museum, photography has thus attained new recognition. There have been a few exhibitions of smaller scope but nothing comparable to this group of pictures which continue on view until Nov. 20.

There is in these pictures—representing perhaps the most mature technique in modern photography—full justification for the place which the museums have accorded it.

Show Great Development

The prints clearly disclose that that improvement of lenses, of emulsions, of chemicals and of handling within recent years have given the photographer tools which make it possible for him to convey his own impressions—just as surely as the painter may capture mood and interpretation with the brush.

There is, too, in this exhibit evidence that photography is beginning to learn the boundaries of its medium.

It is clearly developing a field which is characteristically its own. There is little evidence of an effort to stimulate other media; only here and there a print that attempts to catch the effect of water color, of engraving or of oil.

Bizarre Is Avoided

Characteristic as well of photography's artistic advance is the absence of the bizarre and unusual as a dominating note.

In recent years there has been much talk of the "new angle" photography—pictures taken from above or below the normal line of vision. And there has been conversation about high "gamma" prints, which is a technical phrase for the contrast of heavy blacks and whites.

But the amateur and professional photographers whose work is comprised in the museum's exhibit refrain, in the main, from using these devices in the extreme.

It is apparent that these methods —interesting not long ago because of their newness alone—have been brought under control. The exhibition shows the sense of release from ordinary concepts that has resulted from the odd angles that not long ago dominated pictural photography. But the "feeling" of prints which seemed to be standing on their heads has been to a large extent eliminated.

More to It Than Lens

The tremendous delicacy of tone, the extreme breadth of gradation and the fidelity of color rendition in transposition to black and white testify to the contribution which film-maker and chemist have made to the photographic art.

But the soft design of Frank R. Frapie's "The Path," and the masterful rendition of foreground and distant tones in George H. Phillip's "Wind Etching," reveal that there is more to this photographic business than a good lens and a bath of paraphenylene diamine. There must be the artist's vision.

And here a great freshness enters through which photography has given new life, as it were, to still life.

One Print Serves as Example

A single example—"Force," by Alex J. Kaupy suffices to illustrate this point at the exhibition. For a sweeping concept of power, combined with an unusual beauty of design, is combined in his simple, yet unusually lighted photograph of a locomotive wheel.

The exhibition contains the work of a number of well known photographers such as Arnold Genthe, Nickolas Murray, Anton Bruehl, Margaret Bourke-White, Edward Weston, Steichen, and Pirie MacDonald.

It's collection was supervised by a committee of American Fellows of the Royal Photographic Society. Some 134 photographers were invited to submit one print each.

Four photographic magazines, 16 American camera clubs and the Smithsonian Institution also contributed one print each.

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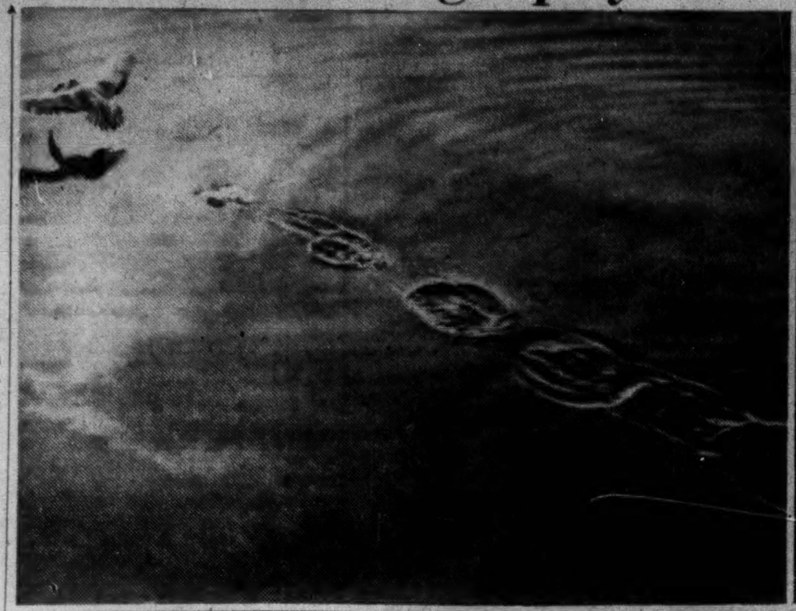


Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Three Random Selections

Upper Left—"Contact," by Robert A. Barrows, Included in Exhibition of American Pictorial Photography Assembled by Invitation of Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Upper Right—"Cocker Spaniels," by Martin Vos. Bottom—"Straight and True," by Harold L. Harvey

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayoral Contest

Boston's next mayoral contest is still two years away, and a state and national election must be hurdled in the meantime, but even now talk of candidates for Mayor Mansfield's $20,000-a-year job is circulating among politicians.

Maurice J. Tobin's success in leading the ticket for Boston School Committee with a total of 81,000 votes projects him definitely into the mayoral fight, Mr. Tobin has had his eye on the Mayor's office for some time, making that his real political ambition.

However, the talk during the school committee campaign was that the Curley forces were looking with disfavor on Mr. Tobin's future ambition. Therefore, this group worked, it is said, to cut down Mr. Tobin's vote so that he would finish second or third in the fight for school committee rather than run in first place.

Mr. Tobin crossed up this Curley group and piled up a vote 16,000 greater than that which he polled for the same office in 1931. His success thus places him in a strong vote-getting position.

Committeeman Tobin has been a Curley man. He was the Governor's original candidate for the post of Collector of Internal Revenue, but lost out.

Undoubtedly one reason for the maneuvers to drop him into second place on the School Committee was that the Curley group has in mind some other Democrat as the Curley mayoral candidate. For that reason they would not care to have Mr. Tobin in a too favorable vote-getting position.

Another reason for the Curley-Tobin trouble is the fact that James Tobin, the School Committeeman's brother, failed to obtain appointment as clerk of the Roxbury District Court. Mr. Tobin made a bid for the post as soon as Mr. Curley assumed the Governorship. But the Governor appointed "Teddy" Glynn, former Boston Fire Commissioner, instead.

As a result, the School Committeeman has since "walked on the other side of the street" as far as the Governor is concerned. It is understood that some of the blame rests on the shoulders of "Dick" Grant, the Governor's chief secretary, who pushed Representative John F. Aspell of Boston into the field as his clerk candidate. The story is that Mr. Glynn was appointed because of the deadlock between Mr. Tobin and Representative Aspell.

* * *

Dowd Looms Up

John F. Dowd, former president of the City Council, is expected to be a mayoral candidate in 1937. His vote-getting strength is considered among the best. He had no opponent in his ward for re-election to the Council, probably because of his unbeatable position.

"John" already has made known his ambition to several close friends.

* * *

McGrath a Prospect

Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee and a retiring member of the City Council, may also jump into the fight when the campaign really gets under way. It is well known that he would like to sit in the seat of Boston's mighty.

However, he has experienced a setback in one mayoral fight, and perhaps he would not like to risk another. There are not a few who would rather have him remain chairman of the Democratic State Committee, inasmuch as his record in that post has been enviable, according to many Democrats.

Yet, should he run for the mayoralty, Mr. McGrath might have the backing of Governor Curley, if he is still Governor at that time. He is now in the Curley favor, being the Governor's choice as state committee chairman.

There are some politicians, though, who wonder whether Mr. McGrath would benefit by Curley backing. These politicians remember that the Governor backed William F. Foley, District Attorney, against Mr. Mansfield and "Bill" lost. There appears to be some truth in the statement that Mr. Curley can win a fight for himself but he cannot win for someone else.

* * *

Looks Like Contest

It looks as though Boston's next mayoralty campaign will be a hot one, with as many candidates as ever. Malcolm E. Nichols, former Republican Mayor, is looking on with interest, hoping that the Democrats will again split their ranks by too many candidates, so that he may have an opportunity to slip into office once more.

Several months ago Mr. Nichols indicated his intention of seeking another term as Mayor of Boston. Yesterday he made a definite statement that he is in the fight.

Edgar M. Mills

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8.

Theaters

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

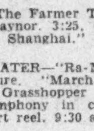
"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Shubert). Katharine Cornell in her first Shakespearean role as Juliet. Staged by Guthrie McClintic, costumes and settings designed by Jo Mielziner, music by Paul Nordoff and dances arranged by Martha Graham. 8:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce, constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Lee Tracy in "Two Fisted." Fenway: 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 8, 10:20. Paramount: 10:11 a. m., 12:33, 2:55, 5:17, 7:39, 10:01. Also Charles Rogers and June Clyde in "Dance Band." Fenway: 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:05. Paramount: 9, 11:22 a. m., 1:44, 4:06, 6:28, 8:50.

UPTOWN—"Top Hat," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, 1:55, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "March of Time," 1:35, 4:10, 6:50, 9:25.



UNIVERSITY — Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Top Hat" and "Special Agent," 1:45 through 11.

TREMONT — "Becky Sharp," with Miriam Hopkins and Frances Dee, 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. "Sanders of the River," with Paul Robeson, 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Farmer Takes a Wife," with Janet Gaynor, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Charlie Chan in Shanghai," 2:05, 5, 7:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Ra-Mu," Ethiopian travel picture, "March of Time," No. 7. "The Grasshopper and the Ant," a Silly Symphony in color. "Jungle Waters," a sport reel. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

EXETER — Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard in "Smilin' Through," 2, 5:25, 8:50. "Divine Spark," with Marta Eggerth and Phillips Holmes, 3:45, 7:10.

MEMORIAL — "The Three Musketeers," with Walter Abel, Paul Lukas, Margot Grahame and Ian Keith, 10:19 a. m., 12:21, 2:23, 4:25, 6:27, 8:25. Preview: "Remember Last Night?" 10:08 p. m.

MODERN—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever," 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also Jane Withers in "This Is the Life," 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

BOSTON — James Dunn and Dorothy Wilson in "Bad Boy," 10:57 a. m., 1:45, 4:33, 7:21, 10:10. Stage show, "Let's Swing It Revue," featuring Judith Allen, Jack Doyle. Also 32 Roxyettes.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —Miriam Hopkins, Edward G. Robinson and Joel McCrea in "Barbary Coast." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m., both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "The Bishop Misbehaves," with Edmond Gwenn and Maureen O'Sullivan. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:44, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Clark Gable, Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone.

METROPOLITAN—Lawrence Tibbett starred in "Metropolitan," 11:09 a. m., 1:58, 4:47, 7:46, 10:28. Bob Hope and his Broadway principals in a musical comedy sketch. The Elida Ballet. Sevitzky's orchestra. Tomorrow: Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon in "The Crusades." Stage review featuring musical comedy, radio and stage favorites in novelty program. Gus Van and Carolyn Marsh supporting the "Three Sailors." Elida Ballet.

FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles, 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10. Silly Symphony, "Water Babies," technicolor of Southern Italy: "Mediterranean Songs." "Mont Saint-Michel."

Music

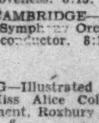
BOSTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC—Student recital. Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—String quartet presented by Alan Scott Hoveness. 8:15.

SANDERS THEATER, CAMBRIDGE—Second of series by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

QUOTA CLUB MEETING—Illustrated lecture on Mexico by Miss Alice Collins, head of Science Department, Roxbury Memorial High for Girls. 6.



CURRENT EVENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS — Fourth in series of eight lectures by Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section and member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor. Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

ERA LECTURE—"Amateur Photography," Wilbour C. Lown. Orchestra. American Legion Hall, Longwood and Brookline Avenues. 7:45.

LOWELL INSTITUTE LECTURE—"The Last Age of the Poets," last in series of 10 talks on Irish poetry and folklore, by Robin Flower. Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street. 8.

ERA DRAMA—"A Kiss in the Dark," by Roxbury Community Theater and "Poor Henry," by Roslindale Community Theater. Parker Hill Branch Library, 1497 Tremont Street, Roxbury. 8.

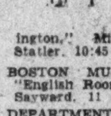
PRINTING LECTURE SERIES—"The History of Type Faces," first of series of eight by Thacher Nelson. Given by Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen. Wentworth Institute, corner Huntington Avenue and Ruggles Street. 8.

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION—Modern poetry readings by Priscilla Potter White. 251 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.



Other Events

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Round Table Questionnaire Conference. Headquarters, 115 Newbury Street. 10:30 a. m.

CURRENT EVENTS — "Looking in on Washington," Miss Eunice Avery. Hotel Statler. 10:45 a. m.

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"English Rooms," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—Marathon Round Table on "World Peace System." Women's Clubs Federation. Hotel Vendome. 11 a. m.

BOSTON CITY PANHELLENIC ASSOCIATION—Two day conclave. Boston University Sorority House, 131 Commonwealth Avenue. 4.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Are in Boldface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Shakespeare's "King**	Willie Bryant's	"Flash Gordon"...	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	**John," sketch**......	Orchestra	Carl Moore's Orch.	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Songs and piano..	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News Service	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Radio Nature League	News; music......	Sport Comment....	Patti Chapin; orch.
6:30	News; features........	"Salute" program:	Football program..	Talk; Frank Dail-
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Housing clinic....	Sisters of Skillet..	ey's Orchestra....
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Talk on "Europe"....	"Popeye" sketch...	Music; sketch.....	Bernard Baruch...
7:30	"Lum and Abner"....	Studio chorus.....	Kate Smith; orch.	Sid Garry and G-
7:45	Quartet; soloist......	Vocal program....	Boake Carter, news	Men Revue.......
8:00	**Hendrik W. Van Loon**	**Vallee Varieties:**	"Harv. & Esther":	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:15	Eduard Davies, songs	**Miriam Hopkins;**	soloists; orchestra	**Gabriel Heatter...**
8:30	Smith College pro-	**Eddie Garland;**	**Rose Bampton;**	**Little Symphony**
8:45	gram; soloist........	**Robert Wildhack.**	**contralto; orch....**	**Orch.; soloist....**
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Jack Fisher's Or-
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	Walter O'Keefe...	chestra; soloist..
9:30	**America's Town Meet-**	soloists; players;	**"Arms for Peace":**	Crusaders talk....
9:45	**ing: "How Do We**	skits; orchestra...	**talks; drama; or.**	News Service......
10:00	**Keep the Farmer**	**Whiteman's Orch.;**	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Brusiloff's Orch....
10:15	**Prosperous," talks...**	**Frederick Jagel;**	soloists; orchestra	**"World Parade"...**
10:30	**Roy Shields and his**	**Art Tatem; Bob**	**Dramatized news..**	Console and Key-
10:45	**concert orchestra....**	**Burns; trio**.......	Spotlight Revue...	board: recital....
11:00	Reports; news; Hugh	Forecasts; news....	News Service......	Jack Little and
11:15	Barrett's Orchestra..	Sports; music.....	Hamp's Orchestra.	his orchestra.....
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Joe Reichman and	Cy Delman and	Dick Gardiner &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his Kentuckians..	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating network key stations in parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Dear Columbia": reading network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program; talks; music.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI (WEAF), Zonta International: "Legal Status of Women": speakers.
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:15 WMEX (WMCA), Columbia University and New York University debate on the Olympic Boycott.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: vocational guidance; current events.
2:30 WEEI, Boston Concert Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WBZ, Commonwealth Chamber Music, Ernst Hoffman, conductor.
4:30 WNAC (WABC), United States Army Band concert.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Willie Morris; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Harvard University Tercentenary program: James B. Conant; Glee Club, orchestra.
8:15 WAAB (WOR), Gabriel Heatter, commentator.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), "College Prom": Les Quailey and Jim Crowley; Red Nichols's Orch.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Hollywood Hotel": musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Land of Smiles," with Rose Bampton; James Melton; John Barclay, orchestra.
9:30 WMEX (WMCA), "Grandma's Night Out": program by performers 60 years of age or older

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), "The First Nighter": dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB (WABC), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), New York Chamber Music Society: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stoessel; Carolyn Beebe, pianist.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), Mills Brothers; Art Kassel's Orchestra; Hal Totten, sports announcer.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Lilac-Lined Highway Planned By Curley to Attract Tourists

A lilac drive between Boston and Providence is Governor Curley's latest plan to make Massachusetts the vacation land of the United States and provide unemployed work relief.

The Governor has placed before Arthur G. Rotch, state WPA administrator, several lilac-bush-planting projects for his approval. The chief executive figures that a 30-mile road, banked with lilacs, will attract thousands of additional tourists to the State and pour more money into the coffers of farmers, lodging house owners and others who cater to the tourist trade.

Part of Big Project

The lilac-drive project is merely a part of a $10,000,000 program of road beautification for all the major state highways throughout Massachusetts, William F. Callahan, state public works commissioner, declared today.

"The Federal Government has been approving such projects, so we have high hopes of obtaining an 'OK' for our plans," Mr. Callahan said. "If we are successful, Massachusetts' highways will be beautified as those of few states are."

The commissioner pointed out that the work will be done with little or no expense to the State or the municipalities. The only cost to them will be for supplies which will be relatively small, he said. The Federal Government will pay the rest. Thousands of men will receive employment, if the projects are finally approved, he added.

A Hundred Projects

The roadside beautification projects submitted to Mr. Rotch total more than 100. Mr. Callahan pointed out that each bit of roadside beautification, whether a single gravel bank here or a long stretch of roadway, is considered one project.

As for the proposed lilac drive between Boston and Providence, each town through which the highway passes is considered a separate project. Mr. Callahan has no estimate yet of the total cost of the lilac drive, but he pointed out that no land taking cost would be necessary.

The lilac drive, it is understood, will not be duplicated in any other state. Roadside beautification enthusiasts have greeted the Curley plan with open arms, and undoubtedly garden clubs throughout Massachusetts will lend their strength to the proposal.

50,000 Bushes Available

Commissioner Callahan said today that the State has 50,000 bushes of various kinds which will be donated to the cities and towns for the beautification work. In addition, the State has $68,000 in federal aid money which can be used to purchase lilac bushes and other shrubs for the planting work, Mr. Callahan said.

The lilac drive proposal dovetails with the fruit tree blossom time and the mountain laurel season. Since Governor Curley ascended Beacon Hill he has been calling public attention to these beauties of nature. If he succeeds in obtaining his lilac drive, Massachusetts will possess early season natural beauties which are bound to attract tourists.

Apple Blossom Festival

First, early in the spring are the fruit tree blossoms, the season of which is to be climaxed annually by an Apple Blossom Festival at Westford. This festival started for the first time this year. Immediately following the fruit tree blossom season comes lilac time, when the lilac drive would be in the spotlight for tourists. Then, in June, the mountain laurel is at its height. The laurel season is widely publicized in the western part of the State, where the Westfield River Parkway Association conducts a "Laurel Week" with laurel drives carefully mapped out.

Building Fund Favored For Clark University

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP) —Fifteen Hartford County alumni of Clark University gathered at a local hotel last night for an informal discussion of the proposed $100,000 building fund which various alumni organizations will attempt to raise for the institution.

Details of the meeting were not made available but a spokesman for the group said full support of the proposal was voted.

Public Ownership of Utilities Or Rate Cut Is Next Goal Of Bridgeport's Socialist Mayor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP) —Mayor Jasper McLevy paused in the midst of receiving congratulations for the endorsement given his Socialist regime to assert yesterday that his next primary objective in politics would be public ownership of utilities or reduction of utility rates.

Too busy with problems of his home city to give that issue much attention during his first two-year term, Connecticut's first and only Socialist mayor said he planned to inject the utilities problem into the deliberations of the 1937 General Assembly.

Lower Utility Rates

"Of course," he said, "we don't expect to be able to get public ownership, but we're going to make a fight for lower public utility rates."

Mr. McLevy, re-elected Tuesday by a record-breaking plurality of 13,904, directed the activities of the Bridgeport Socialist delegation in the Legislature this year.

With the three Socialists holding the balance of power in the State Senate, the 57-year-old Mayor succeeded in getting through the Legislature bills providing, among other things, for a civil service system in Bridgeport, a central purchasing agency, and the return to the Mayor of Bridgeport of important fiscal powers which a previous Legislature had delegated to the Tax Board.

Socialists Confident

Their overwhelming victory in Tuesday's election heightened the confidence of the Socialists that they will be able to control again Bridgeport's next legislative delegation. The new Legislature will be chosen in 1936 when Mayor McLevy is expected to be his party's gubernatorial nominee.

The Mayor made it clear that he does not intend to neglect affairs in Bridgeport while he leads the fight on the public utility issue in the next Legislature. He interpreted his re-election as "a direct mandate from the people to continue our work," and asserted:

"There's a lot of work to do in Bridgeport, and we've only just begun."

Historic Buildings In Vermont Filmed For Fleming Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 7—Early Vermont buildings, notable as historic landmarks or as fine examples of architecture, are today being preserved for all time in a library of photographs at the Fleming Museum of the University of Vermont.

Students at the university are now building up this library under federal funds provided by the National Youth Administration. Photographs of covered bridges, story-and-a-half homesteads and colonial mansions are being collected. In some cases slides of the better buildings are being made by the students for use in lectures.

Photographs for other than historical lectures are also available for Vermont through the Fleming Museum. This institution has a classroom film library, made possible by the organization of an association of 13 high schools last year for this purpose. Today members can obtain any one of 20 educational films on natural history and industry through the museum.

The museum, of course, has an art gallery as well as a photograph and film library. According to a student worker of the NYA, about half the museum's guests are interested in the art gallery, and the various exhibits draw other curious visitors.

Beside the regular exhibits in natural history and geology, the museum has today an exhibit of early Vermont lamps. There is also a coin exhibit and the Eastern collection in the Cannon room. The student workers explain that few guests visit the geological displays because visitors to a museum prefer to look at things which they can more readily understand.

Wind and Ancient Model T Generator Light Maine House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, Nov. 7—Lester Curtis, who lives on the South River Road, doesn't do a lot of worrying as to electric lighting rates. He has built himself an electric lighting plant, which for simplicity and economy of operation would be difficult to beat.

He makes nature provide him with light, for he uses air to drive his generator; and the ground space occupied by the plant is less than eight inches the longest way across; for it rests on a 20-foot pole stuck in the ground at the side of his home.

This generating plant consists of a windmill to which is directly attached a generator from an old model T automobile. The generator is connected with a storage battery inside the house. The wind turns the generator, creating electricity which is carried into the battery. The plant works day and night, providing sufficient energy to light the house.

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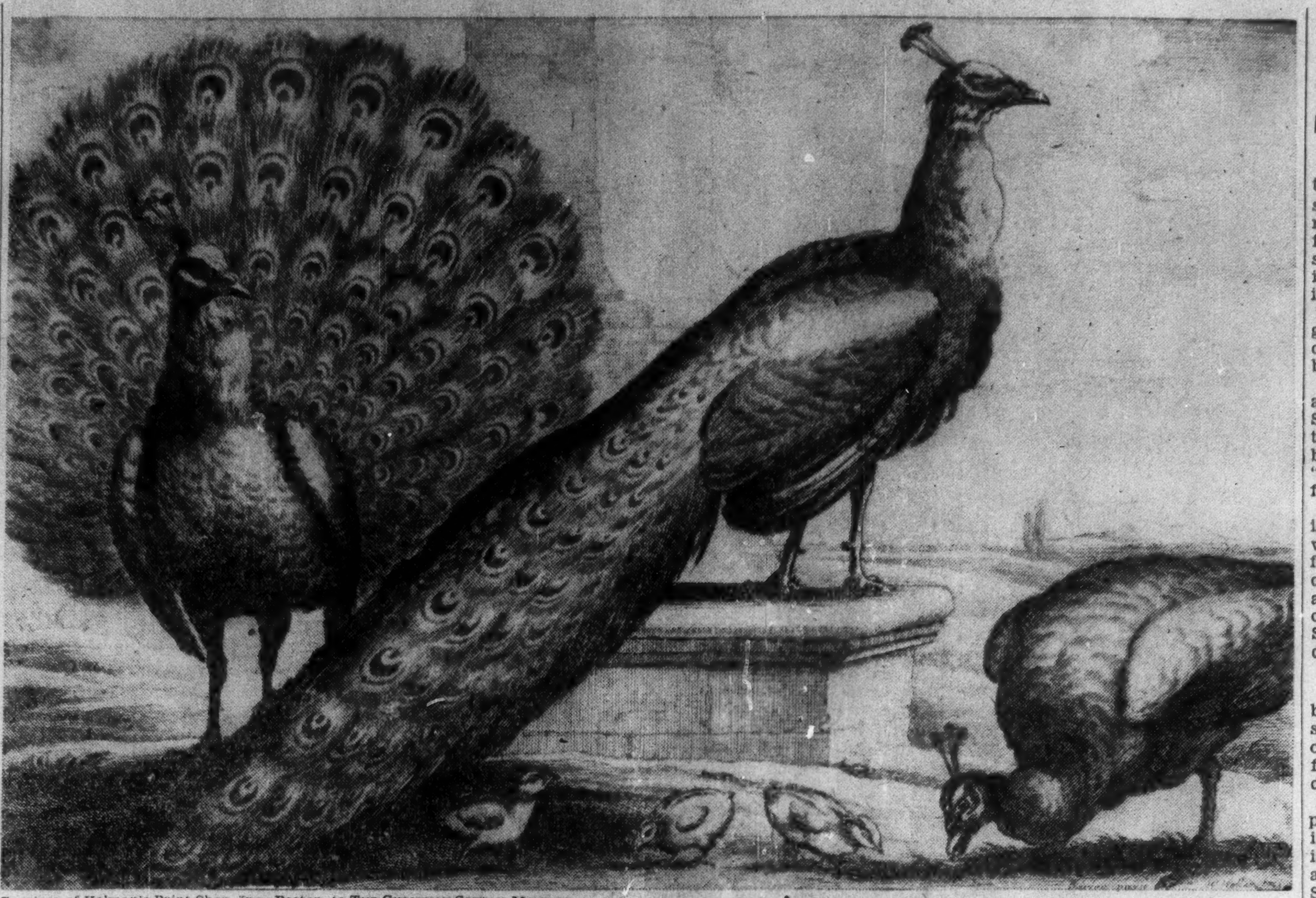
The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page



Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc., Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor

Peacocks on Parade; an Etching by W. Hollar

Dogrel Goes Abroad

By Pearl Strachan

Chapter Two

Dogrel, the little wooden dog who wore an umbrella for a cloak, was bought by Felicia and her aunt in a Boston department store just as our story opened. He was "the very thing" they needed to take on their European trip, and he was delighted to go, for he had always had a taste for travel. After journeying to New York in a sleeper and spending a day seeing strange sights in Chinatown, Dogrel finds himself swinging from Felicia's wrist as she and her aunt go on board the steamship Frollico.

DOGREL swung joyously on Felicia's arm. He watched the rainbow colors in a pool of oil floating between the steamship, Frollico, and the pier. The skyscrapers of Manhattan drew together and shrank farther and farther away, until they appeared to be a black smudge at the edge of the sky. Finally there was only the great sea around the vessel, whichever way he looked.

"This is the life," he murmured, smelling the saltiness of the air and humming to himself a few bars of song concerning adventure "down by the rolling, down by the rolling, down by the rolling sea." He thought for a moment of his recent youth, on a bargain counter in a Boston department store, and wondered if the owl-umbrella and the duck-umbrella who were his comrades were still unsold.

"I *must* send them a post-card from Europe," he told himself.

It was not long, however, before Dogrel discovered that life at sea was going to be much quieter for him than he had expected, for, going below decks and down a very long passage, Felicia carried him into a small room, with a narrow bed on each side and hung him on a hook that stuck out of the wardrobe, saying, "Sorry, old thing, but you won't be needed during the voyage."

Diversions at Sea

It was a blow to Dogrel who had been looking forward to hours out on deck, watching the waves lifting the Frollico along. He was reasonable, however, and realized that it might be embarrassing to Felicia to have him hanging on her arm. The first thing other passengers would say would be, "Why are you carrying an umbrella about?" He was a sportsmanlike dog.

Soon he was on excellent terms with a carper- sweeper that stood, when off duty, in the hall. The latter, having observed Dogrel through the crack of the door, said, "Cheer up. There's really more going on below here than you would suppose."

"Thank you," said Dogrel politely, pushing back the tight lump in his throat. Then, as the ship lurched, he caught a glimpse of blue and silver and amethyst in the porthole opposite that made him say, "Oh, oh—I wish I could paint."

Every day he saw the colors, in the circular frame of the port hole, and every day he made poetry about them as he swung upon his peg. He was so busy making poetry and saying it over to himself that a week had passed almost without his knowing it.

"Gracious!" he said to himself, when he heard Felicia one morning, telling her aunt that landing cards were being issued in the lounge.

It was while they were at luncheon that he saw something in the porthole picture that was neither sea nor sky. At first he thought it a ridge of low clouds, but as it gathered into shape, he was excited to recognize the solid form of—land!

On a Train Again

"But I'll not forget old Ireland were it 50 times as fair," creaked the carpet sweeper, and then stopped. He was constantly picking up fragments, bits of "floof," as the Scottish steward called them, scraps of paper, strands of hair, and occasionally threads of song.

"Aha," mused Dogrel, "then this is the Irish coast."

Within a short time the land came closer. When chimneys sprang up near by and slate roofs, trees, the signs of settlement and industry, shops, houses, factories and parks appeared, he knew that they had reached Queenstown, or Cobh.

How long he had been sleeping Dogrel did not know, but it was somewhat alarming, when he woke up, to find that he was no longer on board the Frollico. Why, he concluded, he must have slept all night and the next day and all through the disembarking at Le Havre, for, on leaning over the shelf on which he was lying, he realized he was traveling on a train again. It was daylight, and the signs on the wall were printed in a language he did not understand.

Edging a little farther, he discovered Felicia and her aunt, one at each end of the compartment, where they were gazing out of the windows. He could see both sides.

No one spoke for a long time; meanwhile he admired the lush, emerald fields, splashed with scarlet poppies, and trees with mistletoe wound around the trunks, the tall, narrow peasant houses, the rounded farm buildings, and the ponderous cattle which he saw. Occasionally, he glimpsed an interior of the simplest kind, with only a trestle table, a cupboard, a clock and a chair or two.

Dogrel Is a Keen Observer

Then there was the excitement of arriving in Paris. When Dogrel thinks of Paris his amber eyes glow. He dreams of the beautiful gardens, of the walks he took with Felicia in the Bois de Boulogne, where she discovered for the first time the tiny European daisies and the wild hyacinths or blue bells, and the old men and women beside their boxes of second-hand books and war medals along the banks of the Seine. He smells again the little side streets, with their flowers and cheese, sausages and millinery, restaurants and dry cleansers, gingerbread and fruit.

He remembers the little boys running from the bakery with narrow sticks of bread over a yard long, unwrapped under their arms. One of them he saw bowling his hoop along and using the bread as a baton. He heard Felicia ask her aunt if the baker never wrapped up the bread, and the reply that once in a great while, perhaps on a holiday, he did, when his customer was dressed up—as a protection to the clothing, not the bread.

It was all very amusing, and very agreeable, as Dogrel was learning to say. The red chairs on the sidewalks, the bright little tables where people took their meals, the rather lopsided buildings of an older period, the crooked, solitary trees set off within a circle of black palings, all seemed to him to be singing, "Let us be gay."

One morning, in a building near the Porte Saint Martin, he saw a large group of men in white aprons, with huge knives in their hands, chopping up slices of bread for the Paris restaurants. Never before had Dogrel seen so much bread. Loaf after loaf they sliced, until the tables and the floor were covered with baskets that brimmed over with the crisp, crusty discs.

"There is nothing in the world more delicious," he heard Felicia's aunt remark. "I could make a good meal of French bread and Camembert cheese."

Quite a Shock

"Really," murmured Dogrel to himself, as they rode in an autobus across the beautiful Avenue des Champs Elysées, "I am now a dog of the world. Who would have thought a month ago that I should see the Palace at Versailles, or the wonderful windows in the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame? And here I am, on my way to the Museum of the Louvre. Now, there's something in particular there I ought to see. What is it—ah, the portrait of Mona Lisa. Yes, and Whistler's mother." He was very limited in his knowledge of paintings, but hoped he might learn more.

Imagine his feelings on finding, as they entered the Museum of the Louvre, that he was not to be admitted on any account!

The woman attendant in a rapid, high-pitched flow of French, gave them to understand very clearly that nothing which resembled an umbrella, in the slightest of degrees, could be taken beyond the main entrance hall.

"He's really not . . . ," began Felicia, but something in the attendant's flashing eyes prevented her from saying more, and Dogrel, with a metal tag hung around his neck, waited in a stand, next to a tall, rather portly individual with a heavy black cloak and the proud, highly polished head of a swan.

He did wish he might talk to some one, but he could not even begin, for he had never studied French. It was something of a surprise therefore to hear his neighbor, in a voice that sounded as if it came from a far-off place, address him with, "Good morning, Monsieur Dog. Are you in Paris long?" then, without waiting for a reply, "American, I believe?"

Dogrel was delighted to reply and in his turn inquired, "Monsieur Swan, have you ever been in America?" Ah, Monsieur Swan told him, he had. In fact he had traveled everywhere, India, Africa, China, Japan, Cuba, Scotland, Norway, Denmark, England, Ireland, Wales—Well, where had he not been he should like to know! Two hours passed in pleasant discussion of many lands.

"Very profitable indeed," thought Dogrel, as Felicia and her aunt returned to claim him, "I have not seen Mona Lisa, but I have learned a great deal." He could not help humming, "Tirra-lirra" quietly, as Felicia swung him out of the Museum and across the street, in the direction of the River Seine.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Behind the Scenes With an Orchestra

The Violin Family Speak

By Carolyn Kaharl Pearson

I AM the Violin—Queen of the Orchestra and the soprano of the aristocratic family of "Strings." Sometimes I sing second soprano and then I have to play "second fiddle." In the orchestra there are more firsts (16) than seconds (14). In life it is otherwise.

My family boasts that it sprang from the silver bow of the archer-god, Apollo, but it is whispered that one of my ancestors was a lyre! However, I am very truthful and express whatever emotion man gives me.

I came into prominence first in Italy in the seventeenth century, when opera required a "treble viol" to support high voices. It was soon discovered that my tones were so beautiful that great music could be composed for me independent of the human voice. I am happiest when my wood is carefully selected and seasoned, my lines gracefully molded, and the varnish, which makes me glow, is of the best.

Then, in the hands of an artist, I am capable of expressing every emotion—smooth lėgato melodies, dancing staccato passages, agitated tremolo, dainty pizzicato, throbbing vibrato, wailing glissando, delicate harmonies and other effects.

But, to appear at my best I must have a fine bow. Yes, I am as particular about that as any girl should be.

* * *

I am one of those who are seldom understood. My name is Viola. You will recognize it at once as having many romantic associations. I am not as brilliant as my small, young sister, the Violin, nor as large and sonorous as my brother, the Cello.

My character loses much of its individuality because of my connection with such a noted family as the "Strings." I am always going to their aid, blending with their moods, and seldom call attention to myself.

For many years I supported high voices, but the Violin cut me out, and I now obligingly sing either alto or tenor. My shape is the same as that of the Violin, but I am about one fifth larger. My voice is tuned a fifth lower than that of the Violin, my strings are somewhat thicker, and my bow slightly shorter and heavier; but I can produce all the effects of my talented sister in fingering and bowing. Some of my critics say that I am mournful, cold, and dull; but my upper tones are very tender and romantic.

Berlioz, the great master of instrumentation, made me the hero in his symphony "Harold in Italy." Wagner always used me, and I am constantly growing more important in the orchestra where my expressive qualities are becoming appreciated.

I hope that I shall never cease to be willing to play obbligato passages, and take part in duets and trios with other instruments. It is this helpful disposition which has won for me the title of "Philosopher of the Strings."

Many violin failures turn to me as a second chance for success. They should have begun with me and learnt my bowing if they wanted to be real artists.

* * *

I am the Violoncello—Beau Brummel of the "String" family. My voice is rich and resonant; a mellow, melting baritone. In the olden days I merely supported my ponderous father, the Double Bass, by singing with him in unison or in octaves. Even now, when I join in a string quartet with two violins and a viola, I sing bass.

It is in my power to accomplish nearly everything that my brilliant-toned sister, the Violin, can do; but I do not aspire to her position.

It is my great joy to rest elegantly with my one peg upon the floor, my exquisite body gracefully inclining toward the seated artist, who supports me between his knees. As his left hand caresses my handsome neck, and his right hand sweeps the bow across my heart strings, I burst in rapturous song. Pleading love, passionate longing, aching sorrow, reverent worship, and tender melancholy pour from my romantic soul in glorious melody. My very name sounds richly melodious—Violoncello (note the spelling)—lovingly shortened to cello and pronounced "chello."

Beethoven and Wagner, who did so much to develop the orchestra, fell in love with me and used my voice to stir the hearts of the world.

P. S. Remember, please, not to leave me standing around uncovered. It hurts my pride, and eventually your pocketbook!

* * *

I am the father of the "String" family. My name is Double Bass. It has a sonorous, important sound, I know. My majestic figure with sloping shoulders denotes my age and aristocracy, while my highly arched bow proves beyond question the descent of our family from the silver bow of the archer-god, Apollo.

My height is great—about six feet—and the artist who plays me shows respect for my dignity by standing. I am a wise old man, content to be placed somewhat in the background in the orchestra while my brilliant and numerous family sit in the foreground and assert themselves. I am very proud of them all and it entertains me tremendously to watch them.

My daughter, the Queen Violin, when handled correctly sings with rare beauty. But if not on good terms with her bow she shrieks her displeasure until reduced to a fluttering tremolo. And what a triumph that is when one is chosen for the First Violin and sits on the left front by our conductor!

My romantic son, the Cello, is also temperamental and must be treated sympathetically or his voice becomes scratchy and irritable.

Viola, my other son, forgets his philosophhy at times and gets gloomy and melancholy, especially if a player dwells long on his two lower strings.

And, oh! What discord there is sometimes between the first and second violins! Then, with my deep, organ tones I soothe or admonish until sweet harmony reigns.

Sometimes I am called the "contra" bass. I don't understand why, because the dictionary insinuates that contra means contrary. Perhaps this is the reason why so few people become acquainted with me. It is a pity, because, in the hands of an artist, I can sing fine solos, as well as keep in harmony with the entire orchestra.

I am a humorist at times—the father of a successful family must be—and I can mutter like a thunderstorm, frighten people with gruff, uncanny effects, and, according to Berlioz, I gambol like a playful elephant.

We have a distant relative called the Harp. She doesn't exactly belong to our family because her tones are not produced by caressing the strings with a bow. But let her speak for herself

* * *

I am the Harp—the Angel of the Orchestra. That is why I am so suitable an instrument for young ladies and why great symphony orchestras of 80 to 100 members usually allow one woman in their midst and place her at the second harp. When I lean against the shoulder of a beautiful girl who places her arms around me and sweeps her hands over my strings I "glissando." When she plucks my strings with her dainty fingers and then by the pressure of her hands suddenly stops my vibrations, I "smorzato."

Italians call me "Arpeggio" because "broken chords" are best adapted to me. But I am most ethereal when my delicate harmonies are used.

As my voice is soft, I am generally given solo or duet passages in orchestral compositions. Notice with what joy audiences lean forward when my tender tones are heard! The ancients used me to bring quiet to distressed persons. You remember that David used to play the harp to Saul when he was troubled. In Ireland I was used to open Parliament meetings and placed upon the national flag.

But sometimes I weary of my milder moods and feel overjoyed when my strings are plucked near my sound-board and I produce a jigging tone like a jolly banjo.

While my family is very, very old (and descended from lyres) I am rather new in the orchestra. This is because for many centuries I could not modulate without retuning. In 1810, Sebastain Erard, by double-acting pedals and other devices, brought me to my present perfection.

I have nearly the compass of the piano, and the same cleffs. My strings are of wire and catgut and the C's are red and the F's blue, so as to be easily distinguished. Only four fingers of each hand are used in playing me, the little fingers being merely ornamental.

[These visits with members of the orchestra family are being published on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month.]

A Bird With a Jeweled Tail

THE peacock's mission in life, for most of us, is purely decorative. He belongs in a formal, walled garden, preferably one which has for background an ancestral stone mansion. To anyone who has visited that part of England, Warwick Castle is the perfect setting. Here, on the velvety greensward or up and down the garden alleys, the peacocks pace, arching their sapphire necks and spreading the jeweled brilliance of their fanlike tails. Byron paid tribute to their beauty in a single line: "That royal bird, whose tail's a diadem."

There is a singular arrangement of the many-eyed feathers in that tail. Each tiny plume that forms this "eye" is set at a different angle from its fellow. Thus, each one catches the sun's rays and is enabled to shine its best; as one writer describes it, "something after the fashion of the revolving lantern of a lighthouse, where one after another every facet reflects in turn the shining light." Little wonder that the peacock, as Pliny said, "taketh no small pleasure in the eyes of his feathers." Those feathers give much pleasure to us who behold them.

The native lands of the gorgeous creature are India, Burma, Siam, Java and Ceylon, where he has lived for thousands of years. He never migrated much of his own accord, but has been taken to many parts of the world as a bird of ornament and thrives in various climates. The Phoenicians took peacocks from India to the Pharaohs of Egypt. Aristotle says Alexander the Great introduced them into Grece.

Should I be asked whether peacocks are mentioned in the Bible my reply would probably be No. But, having so answered, doubts would immediately assail me on account of a vaguely familiar phrase, "ivory, and apes, and peacocks." Now, is that from the Bible or from Shakespeare? Turn to I Kings and you will find this verse: "For the king had at sea a navy of Tharshish with the navy of Hiram: once in three years came the navy of Tharshish, bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks." This, and a similar verse in II Chronicles IX, are perhaps the first mention of peacocks outside India.

England, France and Germany knew the peacock as early as the fourteenth century. English barons of that period served roasted peacocks at banquets as evidence of their wealth.

All this goes to show that there has always been something rather regal about the peacock. His brilliant beauty and proud, stately demeanor make this only natural. In Egypt it was the Pharaohs who possessed peacocks; in Greece, Alexander thought the birds so beautiful that he ordered none should be killed. The kings of Burma, who claimed to trace their descent from the sun, chose the peacock as the royal emblem. The Chinese have long used the eyed feathers for an order granted as a reward of merit to mandarins.

In the East—in India and his other native haunts—the peacock has never been used for food, for there he is held sacred. Aside from his association with royalty, there is something of myth and mystery surrounding him. There are strange legends about him that have come down the centuries, some of them haunting and tragic. Why this should be so is not known. Perhaps mystery is felt to be in keeping with a creature of such resplendent beauty and of a species so ancient.

This extraordinary quality about the peacock caused him also to be adopted by the early Christians as the symbol of immortality. In the Catacombs at Rome there is a faded fresco of two peacocks combined with the name of a humble martyr to the cause of Christianity. In this symbolic meaning they served as the man's only and sufficient epitaph.

C. R. W.

Films of Mystery and Drama

Our Motion Picture Signpost

The Bishop Misbehaves—This picture despite a dubious title, will be found entertaining by those who like mystery stories; a clergyman successfully employs his abilities as an amateur detective. Edmund Gwenn, a resourceful British comedian, has the lead.

Freckles—Here is a film made from Gene Stratton Porter's novel. It has many scenes in an unspoiled forest. Virginia Weidler, a child actress, has a lively part. Tom Brown and Carol Stone are in the cast.

Metropolitan — Lawrence Tibbett, stars in this picture, a cheerful comedy about the apprenticeship of an opera baritone, and how he carried on successfully when the sponsor of the company withdrew her support. Mr. Tibbett sings various numbers that have made him widely liked on the radio. Virginia Bruce and Alice Brady have important roles.

The Three Musketeers—This picture proves again how well Dumas' full-flavored romance of eighteenth-century France is suited to motion pictures. Walter Abel plays D'Artagnan with dash and humor. Margot Grahame is a dashing Lady de Winter, who unsuccessfully plots against the Queen. The action is as lively as a "Western" melodrama and the production is always pictorial. In the cast are Paul Lukas, Heather Angel, Ian Keith, Ralph Forbes, and Rosamond Pinchot.

Stormy—This film brings again to the screen the "actor" horse, Rex, in a Western melodrama that has the Painted Desert for picturesque background and a cast containing Noah Beery Jr., Raymond Hattan and Jean Rogers. E. C. S.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

TRAVELERS who have visited the South Seas often speak of the welcome they received at the Samoan Islands. Samoa is synonymous with hospitality, and now Western Samoa of these beautiful isles of the Pacific has issued a set of nine pictorial stamps portraying the scenes familiar to the visiting tourist.

On the halfpenny value a Samoan girl in native dress is shown seated on a woven mat with a kava bowl between her knees.

Her dress is of the "tapa" cloth and about her waist is fastened a Samoan "fine mat." The blooms of the hibiscus adorn her hair. In the background may be seen one of the "fale," a Samoan thatched hut, flanked with coconut palms.

Apia, the seat of the Government, is shown on the one-penny stamp with the Vaisigano River in the left foreground. Apia has been the scene of many historic events. Vaea Hill, at the top of which lies the shrine of the famous novelist Robert Louis Stevenson, is shown rising behind distant coconut palms.

Native Dress

The two-pence stamp portrays a beautiful view of a Samoan River slowly winding its way through one of the thick tropical forests. In the foreground is shown a Samoan paddling a "Paopao" or native canoe.

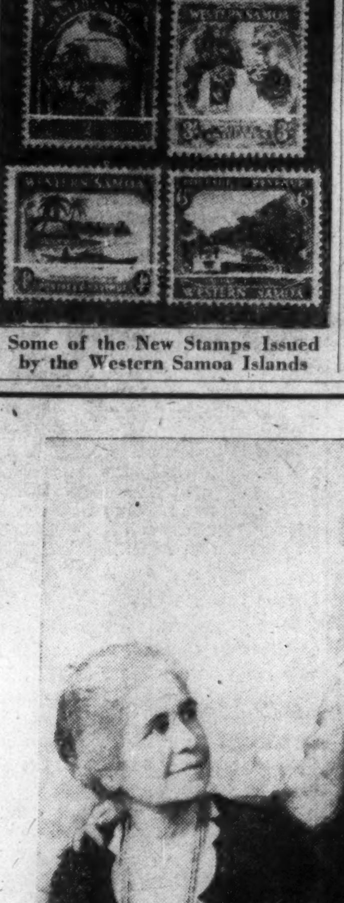
A native chieftain and his wife posed for the 2½d value, both dressed in "lava-lava" of "tapa" cloth which is made by beating together bark of a species of the mulberry tree. Samoan clubs are pictured on the side panels, and in the upper corners are shown native fans.

Another type of native canoe is shown on the 4d. This is the "bonito" or deepsea fishing canoe. A roll of nets is to be seen in the canoe with the two fishermen. In the background to the left is shown a typical coastal scene of coconut palms and thatched "fale."

Robert Louis Stevenson's home "Vailima," is shown on the 6d with Vaea Hill in the background. It is now occupied by the administrator of the island. In the narrow side panels may be seen a design frequently woven into the native mats.

High up on the island of Upolu, in a crater formed by a volcano lies Lake Lanuto'o noted for its beautiful setting. This lake in the midst of a dense forest is shown on the two-shilling stamp.

Another beautiful setting is shown on the three shilling stamp. This is the Falefa Falls, a famous beauty spot some 12 miles east of Apia. A huge rock divides the mountain stream as it flows over the brink into the pool beneath.



Some of the New Stamps Issued by the Western Samoa Islands

New Foreign Stamp Issues

Several of the heroes of the Argentine Republic are honored on the new set placed on sale there on October 1st.

The memory of beautiful Queen Astrid of Belgium has been honored by the issuance of a special stamp on November 1st, showing a portrait of her late Majesty. The value of the stamp is 70c+5c and the color black. It will be a part of the regular annual Charity issue, the other values of which will appear about December 1st.

Brazil honored the 3rd Pan American Red Cross Conference with a special stamp, the 700+100 reis bright blue and red.

Bulgaria has issued a 1L and 5L Special Delivery stamp each in two colors. These stamps show views of two buildings and on the borders of the stamp are pictured electric transmission towers.

Dominican Republic will commemorate the settlement of the Dominican Frontier dispute with a special series of four stamps to be issued soon.

The United States

On November 22 a new 25c air-mail stamp will be issued in connection with the inauguration of the Transpacific Air Mail service. The postage rate for this new service will be 25c to Hawaii, 50c to Guam and 75c to the Philippine Isands. The new stamp will be on first day sale at San Francisco, Calif., and Washington, D. C., on Friday, November 22nd and will be on general sale throughout the country the following day or as soon as distribution will permit. Collectors who desire to send covers on the first flight should have them, together with a money order for the necessary postage, in the hands of the postmaster at San Francisco by Nov. 21.

STAMP WINDOW

UNITED STATES—Yorktown, Braddock, Lake Placid, Mass. Bay, all unused stamps, plus 25 different, 25c, approvals. Also special U. S. Collection $2. Complete Stamp Collecting outfit, includes album and 300 stamps, $1.15. Albums 75c to $12. Special collection of 5000, all different, $37. Other collections $5 and up. Want lists filled.

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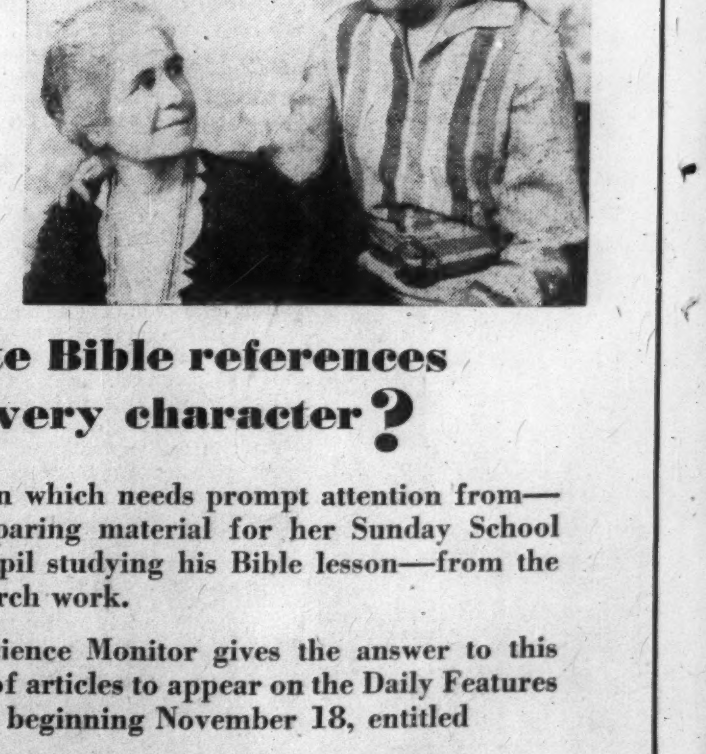

The Visitors' Book

THE summer was over before I found the Tea House of my dreams. The first autumn frosts were bringing down the faded leaves to rest for a little while upon the quiet road, to be snatched high by autumn winds and laid at last in the shelter of some deep, damp ditch. Several times during the summer I had passed the white cottage in a fold of the low hills. I had turned again at the bend of the road to look back at it and to hope that, in the meantime, some sign might have appeared to tell the traveler that refreshment would be provided beyond the ivy-framed door. But there was none. In these days, when every other country cottage displays such a sign, the house that lacks it seems to say just as firmly: "No Teas Provided Here"; so I had passed it by.

On a late October day, when the hills behind the cottage wore the bronze of faded bracken, I came toward the little house by another route—by the beaten track down the mountainside, and across the heather to the back of the cottage; and there I found what I had always hoped to see. Right across the bare, white-washed wall the words straggled—interrupted only by the back door, then going on again—the magic words I had longed for: "Teas Provided Here."

* * *

When I turned past the gable end, the front door stood open and I stepped into the kitchen. The turf fire was red and the big black kettle promised, in a hissing gurgle, that refreshment was there for every stranger whose shadow darkened the doorway. Because the autumn air was cold in that upland place, the woman of the house let me sit in the pleasant warmth, instead of resting in the little sitting room beyond. But the connecting door was open; and I could see the round table, spread with a white cloth from whose shelter peeped the tassels of the heavy brown cloth beneath; the family photographs framed in ruby velvet, the huge blue ornaments on the mantel; and, on a smaller table of its own, the thick, shabby exercise book that seemed strangely out of place.

On the wooden bench beside the fire, I sat and watched a gray kitten toy delicately with the scrap of turf that had been broken from a sod. For a moment she would grow bored by such a listless prey; then, feigning a fierceness that must surely draw some response even from a bit of turf, she would fling herself upon it in a sudden pounce that ended in a stare and a prodigious yawn.

"She goes at it wid great venom at first," my hostess said indulgently, "an' then she'll look at it as close as an apple woman will look at a bad ha'penny, an' off wid her again."

* * *

At the kitchen table I ate some of the "pot oven" bread that puts to shame all other home-made breads. Alas! that it should now be found in fewer and fewer of the Irish kitchens where once it reigned supreme, leaning negligently against a jug on the dresser—a huge cart wheel of nourishment, through which a sharp knife slips without any feeling of resistance. As I ate, I felt I had a grievance against the woman of the house for failing to put her sign where I could see it as I walked the road, and for painting the welcome words where I might never have seen them; but she looked pityingly at me when I asked her why she had done it.

"An' where else would I paint them, I dunno," she said. "Sure, you wouldn't want me to pull down me lovely geramia afther all the work I do have coverin' it up from the cold, an' me suffin' the moon every night in the winther to see will it freeze, an' desthroy it on me. Where else would I paint the sign only on that bare ould wall at the back that never gets the sunlight?"

And, with the big bellows, she put new life into the red embers. My suggestion of a notice board was treated with tolerant scorn; nothing would do Himself a year before, she told me, but to put up a board near the gate; and then he walked into it one dark night, and down it had to come, Mrs. Foley said.

* * *

In the sitting room the swaying tassels of the heavy table cover had drawn the gray kitten through the door, and my hostess went after her and picked her up with a gentleness that pretended to be severe.

"That one would do annything only tell your fortune," she said with would-be severity; and I saw that in her other hand she carried the exercise book which she laid beside my plate. "They do have great writing in that ould book," she said casually. "It was Misther Power gev it to me; 'don't let annyone go out of this place till he writes his report,' he says." And she turned away and busied herself with some household task. "Tis seldom or never they do write annything but poerthry," she said proudly; and, opening a drawer, she lifted out a pencil and placed it near the book.

I turned a few of the pages. "They seem to have been very hungry," I said, and remembered with a pang of shame my own reactions to the food she had spread before me. "They were actchilly wall-fallin'," she told me, "the very same as yourself."

Miserably I tried to think of something new to say, something that would rhyme; but everything seemed to have been said over and over again, in varying meter. If I could have written of the mountain or of the long shadowy valley, it would have been so much easier; but it would not have been what my hostess wanted in her Visitors' Book. Desperately I seized the pencil and wrote; and I knew by the sound of heavy breathing behind me that the woman of the house stood there and watched my efforts.

"If I had many teas with Mrs. Foley," I wrote, "I'd be as fat as any Roly Poly"; then, horrified by the lines that must be signed by me, I begged my hostess for an india rubber. She was gazing at me with an expression of complete approval: "Didn't I know well the minute I seen you," she said solemnly, "that you were some class of a poet." With a half-hearted flourish, I signed my name.

D. M. Large

In the Vale of the Rito

THE Rito is a beautiful spot. Situated in a direct line not over twenty miles west of Santa Fe, it can still be reached only after a long day's tedious travel. It is a narrow valley, nowhere broader than half a mile; and from where it begins in the west to where it closes in a dark and gloomy entrance, scarcely wide enough for two men to pass abreast, in the east, its length does not exceed six miles. Its southern rim is formed by the slope of a timbered mesa, and that slope is partly overgrown by shrubbery. The northern border constitutes a line of vertical cliffs of yellowish and white pumice, projecting and re-entering like decorations of a stage,—now perpendicular and smooth for some distance, now sweeping back in the shape of an arched segment. These cliffs vary in height, although nowhere are they less than two hundred feet. Their tops rise in huge pillars, in crags and pinnacles. Brushwood and pine timber crown the mesa of which these fantastic projections are but the shaggy border.

Through the vale itself rustles the clear and cool brook to which the name of Rito de los Frijoles is applied. It meanders on, hugging the southern slope, partly through open spaces, partly through groves of timber, and again past tall stately pine-trees standing isolated in the valley. Willows, cherry-trees, cottonwoods, and elders form small thickets along its banks. The Rito is a permanent streamlet notwithstanding its small size. Its water freezes in winter, but it never dries up completely during the summer months.—From "The Delight Makers," by Adolf F. Bandelier (1890).

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Sedate Boston Society of the Eighties

THE young people of my generation had fewer places to go and slower methods of locomotion, but when the ice was broken there was no lack of intensity in either sex of an attempt to solve all the problems of the universe. What did we talk about? Too many fine-spun distinctions, perhaps, when we meant to be serious. But in the give-and-take of everyday entertainment there was no lack of vitality and high spirits. The manners and customs of society were elegant and rigid, rarely pretentious, though sometimes wasteful. Ball dresses swept the floor and were torn to tatters in the waltz, but to have carried a train over her arm, as was done elsewhere for economic reasons, would have queered a Boston girl. . . .

At balls and at the Assemblies, then the smartest parties of the winter, both the "buds" and the older women vied in the number of exquisite bouquets banked against their bosoms. At one time when it was a question which was the most admired woman, after Mrs. Hammond had seemed about to carry off the palm by the greenhouse sent by her admirers, Mrs. "Jack" Gardner turned the tables on the showy practice by making her entrance at Papanti's Hall with but a single bouquet.

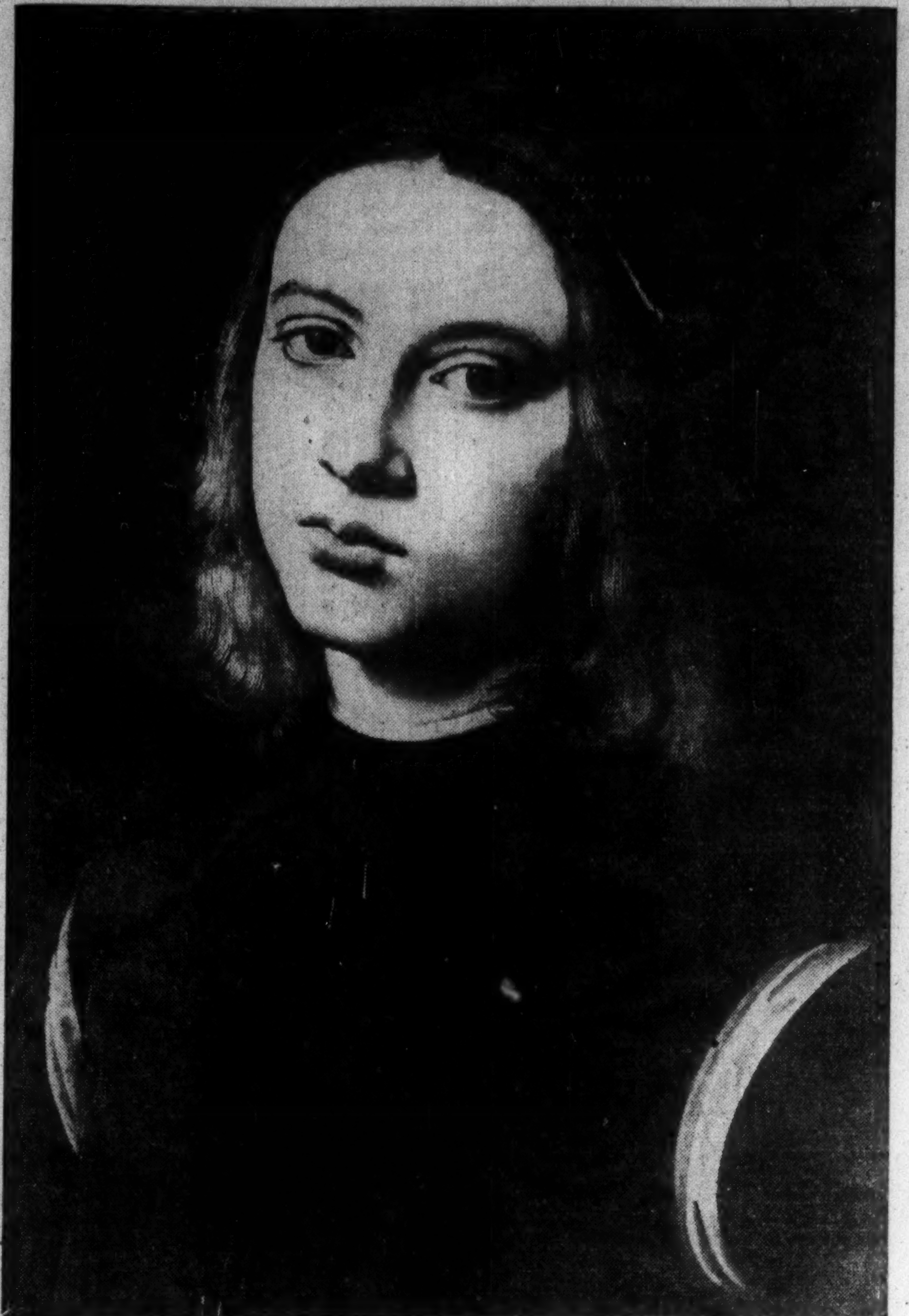
Besides the balls, from which the young people returned toward morning, safely chaperoned by the hack drivers of Kenny and Clark, there were evening receptions, two hours of conversation followed by a stand-up supper. These "talky-talkies," as they were called, were agreeable if one were ensconced with the right person or not left too long in the lurch with the wrong one. But they were secretly regarded by the young as "sticky" even under the roofs of such stately hostesses as Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop or Mrs. Martin Brimmer. All ages attended them attired in their best, and they were perhaps salutary for the soul, but Society drew a breath of relief when a foil was provided by the *musicales* of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears given in their large house at the corner of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue, familiar to my boyhood as the abode of my great aunt, Mrs. Bates. At these entertainments one met, besides one's fashionable acquaintance, young men of artistic talent, especially painters and musicians, many of whom were foreigners, and any actresses of the first rank or operatic stars who happened to be in town. This semi-Bohemian atmosphere was highly beneficial to Boston, serving to enlarge its social outlook.

Nor were the social contacts of the young in my day confined to formal gaieties. It was the custom for men to call on girls whom they admired or liked. If they could not see them alone, there was no ban on walking with them by appointment either along Beacon Street or through the suburbs. There were occasional jolly sleighing parties in Cleopatra barge-like sleighs. A favorite method of getting to know girls well was to meet them by chance on the ice. Jamaica Pond was a favorite resort for skaters, and the bonfires at nightfall enhanced the picturesqueness. More to my fancy was the less frequented Hammond's pond, the *rendezvous* of the Lees, Saltonstalls, and others of the delightful colony settled on Chestnut Hill. With some of these, and with the girls to whom they were a magnet, I made friendships which have lasted for life.—Robert Grant, in "Fourscore, An Autobiography." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

House-Free

Now the days shorten, the autumn is gone;
The house creeps closer from dark to dawn.
The winds of heaven are locked away
By bolt and shutter, the house is gray;
All tucked in snugly and so discreet,
Smug and prim and prettily neat.
But I want the wind with its galloping air;
I long for the naked clean sun to wear;
To give my heart to the wide cloud-sweep.
The house breathes slow—let the dull house
sleep;
Let the dim hours nod by the chimneyside—
I will go house-free and countrywide!

Edith Lombard Squires



The Christian Science Monitor — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

Portrait by Perugino of an Unknown Youth: *In the Uffizi Gallery, Florence*

THIS picture, long described as of an unknown youth, by the Umbrian painter, Pietro Perugino (1446-1523), which hangs in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, is now held by some critics to be a portrait of Raphael Sanzio of Urbino, who was one of Perugino's many pupils.

Certainly such a suggestion seems plausible, since in the dreamy sweetness of expression there is much that recalls Raphael's own self-portrait painted in later years. It would be natural for a painter with so clear a vision of loveliness as had Perugino to seize the opportunity of painting the face of that young pupil, of whom it was said that he combined "the rarest gifts" with "grace, diligence, beauty, modesty and good character," and who was reputed to possess an unusually humane and gentle nature.

Whoever may have been the sitter, the beauty of the young, grave face is the salient and surviving fact. In the softly rounded oval the great dark eyes, with their wistful gaze, are set beneath a noble forehead and delicately curved brows. The lips still retain the full curves of youth, and the face is framed in loose locks of golden hair, parted to reveal the clear open forehead and covered by a closely fitting blue cap. The dress is dark brown, with a band of creamy linen at the throat and creamy-tinted slashings at the shoulders, while a touch of gold is introduced in the tags of the string which fastens the collar at the neck.

The whole portrait is suffused with that light which Perugino pours over his pictures. It is full also of that calm and sweetness which characterize the faces which this Umbrian artist loved to paint.

Why Do We Love?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said that Jesus' admonition to love our neighbor as ourself was not so much for the sake of our neighbor as for the sake of ourselves.

How can we ourselves be benefited by pouring forth love to some one else? If we are to love others in the same way that we love ourselves we must then first learn how to have an affectionate forgiving attitude toward ourselves.

Actually loving oneself does not mean turning attention to physical personality, or dwelling on personal superiority, or exalting one's selfish will or egotism. On the other hand, to love oneself is to turn to one's true spiritual selfhood in the way that Jesus did.

The master Christian referred to his true being when he said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." He recognized his true individual selfhood as never having entered flesh, as always with God, conscious of the spiritual things of God, complete in infinite Mind. His real self was "hid with Christ in God," unseen to the material senses, and unknown to mortal, hereditary beliefs.

This recognition of and demonstration of his spiritual selfhood made Jesus mighty. It enabled him to see others in the same light. He looked beyond the evidence of the senses, beyond crippled bodies and weakened faith to the true man of God's creating. In short, he truly loved his fellow men. As a result, his path was strewn with healings accomplished through this spiritual understanding.

Our neighbor may be the one living next door, or in the next city. He may seem to be loving or hateful, co-operative or obstreperous. He may even seem to be our enemy. But anyone with whom we come in contact, whether friend or foe, is still our neighbor, the one "next to us," and therefore the one to whom we must give our love for the sake of ourselves as well as for his sake.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 11), "We must love our enemies in all the manifestations wherein and whereby we love our friends; must even try not to expose their faults, but to do them good whenever opportunity occurs."

When we hold to the perfect spiritual man in our thinking, as Jesus did, we are at the same time lifting our own thought above and beyond materiality which in itself releases our mentality from thoughts which drag down, burden, and make heavy.

Loving ourselves means to oust from our thinking self-pity, self-will, and self-aggrandizement. It calls for a relinquishing of the tendency to brood over past mortal mistakes, to indulge in dreamy satisfaction in personal successes, or to hold to a self-condemnatory sense of regret or remorse which blocks the path of our own progress.

To love ourself is to strive for the abnegation of material tastes, desires, and wants, and to reach out for the possession of that consciousness which knows only its divine source, or God. To love this self is to attain to the same recognition which John had when he said (I John 3:2), "Now are we the sons of God." It is to be comforted by that compassionate assurance (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." To have this same kind of love for our neighbor involves seeing him too in the right light. We pray, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," which is interpreted by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 17) to mean *"Love is reflected in love."*

Again we are told to "owe no man any thing, but to love one another." Our only debt then is our need to love. All men are debtors to the extent that they owe love to their neighbor. To pay our debt to our neighbor, then, is to love him. In proportion as through the Christ-spirit we forgive and forget, are willing to let go of the counterfeit mortal sense and hold before our thought only the true selfhood of all, are we ourselves lifted to be forgiven, or healed of our own shortcomings.

Professing to love our neighbor may be easier than actually to love him, for loving includes right thinking in many of the small things of daily living. To love means to dwell in thought only on real being, not on human personality. It calls for a departing from the path which exaggerates personal shortcomings and inefficiencies, or inflates or repeats gossip.

To love another, we must be willing to lift up his hands, speak of the good that is there, encourage him, recognize his true capacities, and real sonship with God. This effort lifts our own thinking to be Christlike. It is the fulfilling of the law.

"We should measure our love for God by our love for man;" writes Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 12), "and our sense of Science will be measured by our obedience to God,—fulfilling the law of Love, doing good to all; imparting, so far as we reflect them, Truth, Life, and Love to all within the radius of our atmosphere of thought."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ПОЧЕМУ МЫ ЛЮБИМ?

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христиансвой Науки.

БЫЛО сказано, что Иисус увещевал любить ближнего, как нас самих, не столько ради него, сколько ради нас.

В чем-же выразится польза для нас оттого, что мы будем изливать нашу любовь на другого? Если нам следует любить других так, как мы любим самих себя, то прежде всего нам нужно научиться относиться с милосердным снисхождением к самим себе.

Но действительно любить самого себя не значит быть занятым своей физической внешностью, или-же распространяться о своем личном превосходстве, или, наконец, превозносить свою личную волю, или себялюбие. Любить самого себя значит обращаться к самому себе, как к подлинной духовной самости так, как это велел Иисус.

Учитель-Христианин ссылался на свое подлинное бытие, когда он сказал: (Иоанн 10:30) "Я и Отец—одно." Он знал, что его подлинное индивидуальное "я," никогда не было во плоти, что будучи всегда с Богом, его "я" совершенное в бесконечном Разуме, сознает то духовное, что от Бога. Его истинная самость была "сокрыта со Христом в Боге," будучи непознаваема внешними чувствами, неведома смертным наследственным верованиям.

То, что он знал свою духовную самость и доказывал это на практике и сделало Иисуса сильным. Благодаря этому, он мог видеть и других в том-же свете. Его взор был устремлен за пределы того, что ему показывали внешние чувства. Глядя по ту сторону телесного убожества и ослабевшей веры он видел лиш истинного человека Божьего творения. Словом, он истинно любил своих друзей. Благодаря этому путь его был усеян исцелениями, творимыми им через его духовное понимание.

Быть может ближний наш живет по соседству, или в ближайшем городе. Быть может мы видим в нем человека преисполненного любовью, или наоборот—ненавистью, человека общительного, или наоборот—неприятного, быть может даже, мы видим в нем нашего врага. Но с кем-бы мы не приходили в соприкосновение, будь он друг или враг,—он все-же наш ближний, он тот, который нам ближе всего и которому мы должны давать нашу любовь, как ради нас самих, так и ради него.

Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки Мэри Бэкер Эдди так пишет в "Miscellaneous Writings" (страница 11) "Мы должны любить наших врагов так, как мы любим наших друзей, в чем-бы они себя не проявляли и как-бы они себя не проявляли. Больше того, мы должны стараться не отмечать их недостатков и делать им добро при всяком удобном случае."

Когда мы в своих мыслях видим совершенного духовного человека, как это делал Иисус, мы поднимаемся мысленно над материальностью и по ту сторону материальности, а это освобождает наше сознание от тех мыслей, которые тянут нас вниз, обременяют и отягчают нас.

Любить самих себя значит удалять из мыслей наших чувство самосожаления, своеволия и самовосхваления. Это побуждает нас отказываться от нашей склонности горевать о прошедших смертных заблуждениях, предаваться приятным грезам о своих собственных успехах или-же постоянно осуждать себя, каясь, или мучаясь угрызениями совести, что заграждает путь прогресса.

Любить себя значит стараться отречься от материальных вкусов, желаний и нужд, и стремиться к обладанию того сознания, которому ведом лишь его божественный источник, Бог. Любить эту свою самость значит достигать того постижения, которое имел Иоанн, когда он сказал: (I Иоанн 3:2) "Мы теперь дети Божии." Это значит, что мы обретем спокойную уверенность благодаря сочувственным словам обещания: "Сын мой! Ты всегда со мною, и все мое твое" (Лука 15:31). Любить такою любовью нашего ближнего, влечет за собой необходимость видеть и его в правильном свете. Мы молимся "И прости нам долги наши, как и мы прощаем должникам нашим." В толковании Mrs. Эдди вот смысл этих слов: "Любовь отражается в любви" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, стр. 17).

Затем нам было сказано: "Не оставайтесь должными никому ничем, кроме взаимной любви." Следовательно наш единственный долг—долг любви. Все люди являются должниками в той степени в какой они должны любовь своему ближнему. Значит, платить долг ближнему это его любить. По мере того как мы, проникаясь духом Христовым, научаемся прощать и забывать, по мере того, как мы проявляем готовность отречься от подложного смертного чувства и видеть в наших мыслях одну лишь подлинную индивидуальность всех людей, мы сами поднимаемся выше и сами заслуживаем быть прощенными, или исцеленными от наших недостатков.

Заявлять о том, что мы любим нашего ближнего быть может проще, нежели действительно его любить, ибо любовь включает в себе умение правильно думать относительно множества мелочей повседневной жизни. Любить значит мысленно видеть только истинное бытие, не личность человека. Это побуждает нас изменить наше поведение в том смысле, что мы дольше не можем преувеличивать недостатки и слабости людей, или раздувать, или повторять сплетни.

Чтобы любить другого, мы должны быть готовы поддерживать руки его, говорить о хорошем, что есть, поощрять его, видеть его подлинные качества и его сыновное родство с Богом. Через это усилие наши собственные мысли становятся возвышеннее и уподобляются мыслям проникнутых духом Христовым. Это есть исполнение закона.

"Мы должны были-бы измерять нашу любовь к Богу нашей любовью к человеку," пишет Mrs. Эдди в "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 12), "что-же касается нашего постижения Науки, то о нем будут судить по тому повинуемся-ли мы Богу,—исполняя закон Любви, делая всем добро, сообщая Истину, Жизнь и Любовь, по сколько мы сами их отражаем, всем находящимся в пределах атмосферы нашей мысли."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Holland Is Beautiful in Autumn

EVERYONE had told me that Holland should be visited in the spring, when all the world flocks there to admire the country in its best dress—of tulips, hyacinths and daffodils. With all honor to these lovely, gay, flaunting things, I am still glad I saw the country in its quieter, more reserved, but stately autumn garb.

The color was extraordinarily vivid, only surpassed in my experience by the flaming crimsons and yellows of New England. It was a kind, gentle, autumn, though its reluctance to leave us was carried almost to lawlessness. Unusually long avenues of tall elms, on either side of narrow roads, gave the impression of an out-of-door cathedral—if such there could be!—when driving through in the dusk; while at another time it was the brilliant green of the lichen-covered trunks that caught the eye. Imagine the effect when, after the rain had filled the crevices, the sun shone and glistened on every drop in its emerald home!

Generally there is a canal alongside and, needless to say, there are any number of little bridges across the canal. On this same evening, I found it tantalizing to catch only a glimpse of a little side road where, as a canal passed in front of the long row of little houses, every little home had a bridge leading to its own front door. It must surely add pleasure to a home-coming, when there is a bridge to be crossed between the outside world and the place where a welcome is awaiting the late one. They tell me there are many such roads in Holland. It is easy to picture the delights of errand-boys in the added zest such bridges would lend to bicycle-riding, for there are almost as many bicycles as legs in this cyclists' paradise.

My companion found me quite bereft of words when she announced to me that we were now at the highest point of the country and, with a great effort, I accepted her statement. Then I remembered my surprise in by-gone years when, having taken a visiting boy-cousin for a bicycle-ride to show him the beauties of our home town "of the plains," we reached the foot of some hills of which we were justly proud and he spoke of them airily as "undulations." Undulations there are in Holland that were a sheer delight to me. I had heard of dunes, but the word had merely conveyed to me a monotonous row of sand-hills. Here, as far as the eye could see, were beautiful, irregular, soft rolling lines, like solidified waves of the sea and covered with grasses and bushes varying in many shades of gray and green: and sometimes there was a background of pines or fir-trees. Here was no sharp division between sea and land. The sea appeared to have laid its hand upon this ground, to have impregnated it with its own character and then gently let it go its own way again.

Yes, Holland is beautiful in the autumn.

W. R. J.

Poem For An Exile

IS THIS your April country
Where the thickets were gray spindles
And the foaming freshets
Spilled blue through brown fields?
This blending of emerald and jade,
Cornelian and coral and every shade
From the white arms of tall birches
Sleeved in brilliant yellow
To mountainsides dark in violet shadow?

After the sun of Indian summer
Has cast its last deceptive glow
Over the copper-tinted snow
Of the summits—
When the hunter's moon
Sparkles frost-covered fence rails
And whitens dark hollows—
Then the country is April cold,
And the stars are white candles
Clustered above the path.

Then in cities men build fires
And latch windows and doors.
No foxes bark within their hearing;
No bright-eyed raccoon climbs to their moon.
But sometimes you who have known
October in the northern hills
Will pause in a moonlit street
And remember a hill, alone.

Beatrice Holman

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• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Steady to Firm Tone Displayed By Most Stocks

By Forrest Price

Traders stepped on it.

And forward went stocks again.

But buying was more selective than yesterday, and volume not so large.

There was profit-taking here and there, and notwithstanding some setbacks, many new highs were recorded.

Total sales approximated 2,400,000 shares.

The steel shares seemed to be particularly inviting. Some went to new peaks for the year or longer.

Crucible preferred rose 4 points or so. Republic Iron & Steel preferred advanced to a new high by a gain of more than 3 points. The prior preferred gained 2.

Other steel issues to record substantial gains included Sloss Sheffield, Wheeling Steel preferred, Bethlehem preferred, Otis Steel prior preferred, Jones & Laughlin and General Steel Castings.

Some of the merchandising issues such as Montgomery Ward, Spiegel-May-Stern, Kaufmann, Sears Roebuck, Newberry and Gimble Brothers established good gains.

Fractional advances sent both General Motors and General Electric to new high ground.

Gains of 2 to more than 4 points were made by Chrysler, American Can, Western Union, Anaconda Wire, Fairbanks preferred, Fuller prior preferred, Universal Pictures preferred, Certain-teed preferred, Pere Marquette prior preferred, Louisville & Nashville and Coca Cola. The last named rose 13 points on a few sales.

Among the losers of 2 points or so were Cerro de Pasco, Commercial Credit, Commercial Investment Trust, Worthington Pump A, American Smelting and du Pont.

In the bond division there was profit-taking among some of the issues which established good gains yesterday. A group of industrials and rails showed gains. Among the foreign loans Italian 7s gained more than a point at one time.

Cotton entered new high territory today, and then realizing sales leveled off prices somewhat. Wheat at Chicago was under pressure after an early rise.

Already they are talking of the coming holiday trade. Predictions of optimistic observers is that Christmas sales will be the largest in several years. These forecasts are based primarily on the greater buying power of the public.

Unseasonal weather has been responsible for the lighter retail trade in recent weeks, but it is assumed that as lower temperatures are experienced the slack will be taken up and retail and wholesale business will benefit accordingly.

Anyway traders have their eye on the retail merchandising shares just now.

Liquidating Sales In Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Liquidating sales of December wheat holding here, coupled with selling speculative in character, tumbled December down 2 cents a bushel today from earlier top figures.

As a result, all Chicago wheat deliveries weakened, and December went to a discount under May, in contrast with a premium yesterday. Meanwhile, Argentine wheat was reported as selling at a larger discount under Canadian wheat than a week ago.

Wheat closed uneasy, ⅜-1⅜ under yesterday's finish, December 96½-⅝, corn ¼-¾ down, December 58⅞-59, oats unchanged to ⅛ off, and provisions unchanged to 15 cents decline.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; specialties resist profit-taking.

Bonds: Steady; low-priced rails again active.

Curb: Mixed; specialties higher; alcohols lower.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; silver currencies under renewed pressure.

Cotton: Higher; unfavorable weather; higher cables.

Sugar: Quiet; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; December holders liquidating.

Corn: Lower; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Slow and weak.

Hogs: Steady to 5 lower; top $9.35.

Foreign

London—A quieter tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange today in view of week-end settlement activity. Profit-taking weakened industrials and oils, but transatlantic issues were strong. Gold mining stocks held firm on speculative support, while gilt-edged securities were barely maintained. The market closed irregularly.

Paris—Better Wall Street advices had little effect on the Bourse today, traders devoting more attention to international developments. Rentes, industrial and international issues were hesitant but firm, while Young loan shares advanced sharply following the German move toward sanctions. The market closed steady.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.98¼	.98⅜	.96¼	.96½	—.01¼
May	.98	.98⅛	.96⅝	.96¾	— ¾
July	.90¼	.90⅜	.89¼	.89¼	— ½
Corn					
December	.59¾	.59⅞	.58¾	.58⅞	+ ⅜
May	.59⅞	.60	.59	.59¼	— ⅝
July	.61	.61⅛	.60⅛	.60⅜	— ¼
Oats					
December	.26¾	.26¾	.26½	.26½	— ⅛
May	.28¾	.28¾	.28⅜	.28⅜	— ⅜
Rye					
December	.49¼	.49¼	.48⅞	.48⅞	— ½
May	.51¾	.51¾	.51¼	.51⅜	.....
July	.52¼	.52¼	.52	.52	.....

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.85	.84¼	.84¼	—¾
May	.89¼	.88¼	.88½	—⅝

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov. 7	Last Nov. 6
73	51	2¶	Acme Steel	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
9⅜	4¼	..	Adams Express	9⅜	9	9	9¼
35¾	28	2	Adams Millis	33	32¾	33	32¾
18	8	..	Addressograph	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
18⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	18	18	18	18
8⅜	6½	.60	Affliated Prod	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
173	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	172	170½	170½	172⅞
1⅛	¾	..	Airwal Elec App	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	14¾	14⅛	14¾	14¾
2½	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
8½	2⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
7¼	2	..	Alegh pf ww XL (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29¼	28¾	28⅛	28
173	125	6	Allied Chem	165	163¾	163¾	163½
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	128	128	128	..
7¾	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	36⅞	36¼	36¼	36½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	74	72¾	73	74
4⅛	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
35	26	2	Amal Leather pf	36	35¼	36	35
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	77⅛	75¼	75⅝	77
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	53½	53½	53½	53½
39⅝	13½	..	Am Bank Note	39¾	38	38	39¼
65½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	66	65¼	65¼	65¼
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	14⅜	14	14	14⅛
38⅛	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝	36⅞
149⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	146¼	143	143	143½
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	160	159⅞	159⅞	160
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	25⅞	24⅝	24¾	24½
57¾	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	58¾	57⅞	57⅞	57¾
27	8	..	Am Chain	26½	26	26⅜	26¼
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	93½	93¼	93¼	93
6⅜	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6¼
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	34⅞	33¼	33¼	34¼
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	32½	31½	31½	32¾
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	25⅞	25	25¼	26½
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12¾	12¼	12⅜	12½
33½	28	..	Am Hide&L vi pf	34½	33¼	34⅜	33½
4	3	..	Am Hide & L n	4¼	4	4⅛	4
37¼	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	36⅞	36½	36½	36⅝
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
37¾	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	17	17	17	17
10¼	4½	..	Am International	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	21¼	19¾	20	19⅜
65⅛	32	..	Am Loco pf	66⅛	65	65¾	64¼
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	27½	27	27½	26⅞
29¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	29¾	29½	29¾	29½
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅜	8	8¼	8⅛
41½	8⅜	1¼b	Am P&L 5%	39¼	38½	38⅞	39
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6¼ pf	45¼	44¼	45	45
19⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	20	19⅜	19⅝	19¼
30¼	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	30¼	29½	29½	30⅛
18	4½	..	Am Seating	19⅜	17⅛	18⅞	17
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	23	22½	23	..
61¾	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	60⅜	58¼	58¼	60
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	141	141	141	142¾
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	114⅛
76	63	3	Am Snuff	72	71½	71½	72
103¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	102¼	101½	102¼	103¼
105½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	106	104½	104½	105½
23½	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	24⅛	23¼	23¼	23½
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	36	36	36	36
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¾
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	140	140	140	140⅛
146	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	146⅞	146	146	145¾
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
26¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	25½	24½	24½	23
27¼	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	27¼
19¾	7⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	20⅛	18¾	19¾	18⅞
91¾	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	92	92	92	91¾
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10	9¼	10	9½
64¼	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	65⅛	62½	65	63
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
81	35¼	..	Radio pf B	79¼	77¾	77¾	79½
6	1¼	..	Radio-K-O (h)	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
26½	16½	1	Raybestos Man	26⅜	26	26	26¼
43⅛	29⅞	2	Reading	34	33⅞	34	34
11	3⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	10⅛	10	10⅛	9
64½	20⅛	..	Real Silk H pf	65	63½	65	64
17¾	8	..	Reis & Co pf	18	17½	18	17⅝
80¼	69	..	Rem Rand Co pf	80	80	80	80¼
15⅛	7	..	Remington Rand	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14¾
23½	21⅛	..	RemRand ppf	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
4⅝	2¼	..	Reo Motors	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
19⅞	9	..	Republic I & S	19⅜	18½	18⅝	19
88⅞	28⅝	..	Repub I&S pf	92¼	90½	91¼	88⅞
23½	13	..	Revere C&B A	21	21	21	21
108½	75	..	Revere C&B pf	104¾	104½	104¾	104⅞
88	78½	..	Rep I&S ppf A	90	88½	89½	87½
26⅜	17½	1	Reynolds Metal	26⅜	25⅜	26	25⅜
27¾	12¼	1	Reynolds Spring	26	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
57	43⅛	3	Reynolds T R	56⅝	56¼	56¼	56¾
110¼	101	5½	Rey Metal pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
46½	29½	1.70lb	Royal Dutch	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46¼
			—S—				
46	32⅛	2	Safeway Stores	33⅞	32½	33	34¼
113¼	104¾	6	Safeway S pf	109	108	108	109
114½	109	7	Safeway S pf	110	110	110	..
23⅜	10¼	.40	St Joseph Lead	21⅜	20½	20½	21
2	¾	..	St L & SF (h)	1	1	1	1⅛
14	8	..	StL Sou'western	8½	8½	8½	..
12⅞	6	..	Savage Arms	12¼	10½	12⅛	10½
71	55	1.50	Scott Paper	70½	70½	70½	70⅞
56¼	22	..	Schenley Dis Co	54	52	52⅛	53⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Walworth (h)	4⅛	4	4	3½
2	1¼	..	Ward Baking B	2	2	2	2
32¾	26¼	1.30b	Walgreen	29⅝	29	29½	29
8⅞	2¼	..	Warner Bros P	8⅞	8⅜	8½	8¾
49½	14½	..	Warner Bros pf	49¼	48½	48½	49¼
1⅜	⅜	..	Warner Quinlan (h)	¾	¾	¾	⅞
6⅛	2½	..	Warren Bros	4	3½	3½	4
88	34	7	W Penn El A	89½	88¼	89½	..
89	36	6	W Penn El pf	89¼	88½	88⅝	88½
97	39⅞	7	W Penn El pf	96¾	96	96⅛	96¾
114	95	6	W Penn Pw pf	111½	111	111	110½
120	104½	7	W Penn Pw pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119
9⅞	5½	..	Westn Maryland	8⅜	8	8	8⅜
17⅛	7½	..	Westn Md 2pf	17½	17	17	17⅛
3⅜	1⅛	..	Westn Pacific	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅜
1⅞	2⅜	..	Westn Pac pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
64⅜	20⅝	..	Westn Union	66¾	62⅞	65½	62¼
28¼	18	.50	Westing Air Br	28	26⅞	27½	27⅞
91¾	32⅝	1b	Westing Elec	91¼	89⅜	90⅜	90½
31½	10	..	Weston El Instru	28⅞	27⅜	28¼	29
25	16¾	.40	Westvaco Chlor	24	23⅛	23⅛	23¾
31¾	14¼	..	Wheeling Steel	32	30¾	30¾	31⅜
98	46½	1½§	Wheeling Stl pf	100¼	100⅛	100¼	98
18⅝	6⅞	..	White Motor	16½	15¾	16	15⅞
24½	12⅝	1.40	White Rock	15¼	15	15	15
2¾	1¼	..	White Sew M	2	2	2	2
15¼	6	..	White Sew M pf	12⅛	12	12	12¼
2⅝	1	..	Wilcox Oil & G	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
7⅝	3⅞	.50	Wilson & Co	7	6⅞	7	7
75	58	6	Wilson & Co pf	73	72½	73	72⅝
65¼	51	2.40	Woolworth	59⅜	58	58¼	59¾
24⅛	11¾	..	Worthgton Pump	23⅜	21¾	21¾	22⅜
57	25½	..	Wor Pump A pf	56	53½	53½	56
44½	20	..	Wor Pump B pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43
53⅞	35½	..	Wright Aero	48	47	47	47¼
82¾	73¾	3¶	Wrigley	79½	79½	79½	78¾
			—Y—Z—				
35	17¾	.60	Yale & Towne	35	34¾	35	..
7¼	2⅝	..	Yellow Truck	7⅛	6⅞	7	7
85	31½	..	Yellow Truck pf	83	83	83	82
41½	18	2	Young Sp & W	41¾	40¾	41	41½
6½	4	..	Webster Eisen	6	5¾	5⅞	5¾
1⅜	1	..	Wells Fargo Exp	1	1	1	..
54½	30½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	52	50⅞	50⅞	51⅜
84¼	72	4	Wesson Oil pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83⅛
33⅞	13	..	Youngstown	34¾	33	33⅜	33⅞
100	38½	..	Youngstown pf	100	99	99	100
13⅛	1	..	Zenith Radio	12¾	11⅝	11⅝	12¾
6¼	2⅝	..	Zonite Prod	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. ‡Range up to previous close.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.06	11.15	11.06	11.44	+.12
January	11.04	11.09	11.03	11.09	+.15
March	10.97	11.03	10.95	11.01	+.13
May	10.98	11.03	10.95	10.99	+.06
July	10.94	10.99	10.92	10.93	+.04

Spots 11.55, up 10 points.
Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.07	11.12	11.05	11.10	+.12
January	11.02	11.06	11.01	11.05	+.15
March	10.95	11.01	10.95	10.99	+.07
May	10.95	11.00	10.93	10.96	+.03
July	10.92	10.95	10.92	10.93	+.05

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	6.16	6.16	6.12	6.15	+.03
January	6.13	6.13	6.10	6.13	+.04
March	6.10	6.10	6.07	6.10	+.04
May	6.07	6.07	6.04	6.07	+.04
July	5.88	5.88	5.83	5.85	+.01

Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Wool top futures closed strong, 4-5 higher.

	High	low	Last
December	96.3	96.3	95.9b
March	96.5	96.2	96.5b
May	97.4	97.4	97.0b

b—Bid.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67+.03
May	11.95	12.00	11.94	12.00+.04
July	12.34	12.35	12.34	12.34+.04

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated				
Savannah Elec & Pw 6% pf	$1.50	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Regular				
Alleg & Wes Ry	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Atlas Powder	50c	Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 29
Atlantic Refining	25c	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 21
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	75c	Q	Dec. 14	Nov. 22
Dictaph Cor 8% pf	$2	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Edison Elec Illum	80c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 29
Fajardo Sugar	$1.50	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Fed Lt&Trac pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Hecla Coal & C	$1.50	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 20
Homestake Mining	$1	M	Nov. 25	Nov. 20
Do extra	$2	..	Nov. 25	Nov. 20
Kelvinator Co of Can Ltd7% gtd pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Lincoln Stores	25c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov 25
Un Tank Car	30c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15

Bankers to Probe New Legislation At New Orleans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—About 450 bankers are expected to leave here tomorrow by train and plane for the sixty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, to open at New Orleans on Monday, Nov. 11. Special transportation facilities are being provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Eastern Air Lines, and while not so large a gathering is expected as at last year's convention, an attendance of about 4000 bankers is thought likely.

May Analyze Recent Laws

The atmosphere of the convention is expected to be in much contrast to that of the two previous years. It is thought likely that analysis of the banking legislation recently passed will be the predominant subject of consideration, and the mood of the convention will probably be much more cheerful.

Last year's convention was involved in an effort to work up a "truce" between the Administration and the bankers over just such questions as have now been written into law, while the previous convention, at Chicago, was marked by bitter antagonism to the New Deal and a sharp suggestion from Jesse Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that the bankers in their own interest had better co-operate with the Administration in the rehabilitation of the banking system.

The high spots of next week's convention will be two addresses, one by Senator Carter Glass and the other by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the governing board of the Federal Reserve System. Senator Glass will speak on Tuesday on "Banking Legislation," and Mr. Eccles' speech will be given at the closing session on Thursday. While the two leaders of banking opinion, who clashed frequently last spring over the banking bill, will thus not speak at the same time, it is expected that their remarks will be somewhat in the nature of a debate, presenting two opposing views of the Banking Act of 1935 and of fundamental banking principles.

Sibley to Be Speaker

Other Government speakers will include Jesse Jones on "The Railroads," Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on "The Banks and the FDIC," and J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, who will make the opening speech at the Wednesday session.

Among the other speakers will be included James C. Bolton, president of the State Bank Division; Rudolph S. Hecht, retiring president of the association Major L. L. B. Angas of Brookmire Corporation; Lewis H. Brown, president, Johns Manville Corporation Leon M. Little, president of the Trust Division; Stoughton Bell, Boston, and Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The sessions will be as follows:

Monday, morning, savings division; afternoon, state bank division.

Tuesday, morning, general session; afternoon, national bank division.

Wednesday, morning, general session; afternoon, trust division.

Thursday, morning, general session.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Call loans Stock Exch	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	65⅜c	65⅜c	32c
Time loans 60-90 days	¼@1	¾@1	¾@1
4-6 months	¼@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	3/16	3/16@⅜	⅞@½
4 months	¼	5/16@⅜	⅞@¾
5-6 months	⅜	⅝@⅜	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	9/16@1	5/16@⅝	7/16@½
3 mos bills	⅝@9/16	¾@⅜	½
Bar silver	29 5/16d	29 3/16d	30 1/16d
Bar gold	141s 5½d	141s 4½d	145s 3d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾@2	2@2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4½%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	2
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	3
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	4	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe 12:15 p. m.			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.92	$4.92¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.92⅛	4.92⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0659	.0659⅛	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1687½	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3250	.3253	.3267
Italy—lira	.0811	.0811	.0891
Germany—mark	.4021	.4025	.4033
Holland—florin	.6794	.6795	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2536	.2539	.4537
Norway—krone	.2472	.2474	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2196	.2199	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1365	.1366	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094½	.0094½	.0220
Austria—schili'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0414½	.0414½	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2970	.2970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886	.1886	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0447½	.0447½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0083	.0083	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0229	.0229	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3278	.3282	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0565	.0565	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2495	.2495	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8080	.8080	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2874	.2876	.8440
India—rupee	.3715	.3720	.6180
Java—florin	.6824	.6823	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3663	.3718	*
Shanghai—dol	.2995	.2994	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5775	.5775	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9900	.9906¼	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Business and Industry

Securities Commission to Probe Entire Investment Trust Field

Commerce and Finance

Utility Men Put $589,000 Into The Party Treasuries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—A report showing public utility officials and directors contributed $468,900 to Republican campaign funds and $120,100 to Democratic funds in 1924, 1928 and 1932, was put into a Trade Commission hearing record yesterday.

The report was prepared by W. B. Horne, commission investigator, as part of the commission's congressionally-ordered utility investigation.

W. T. Chantland, commission counsel, stated he ordered Mr. Horne to prepare the report from statements of such contributions filed with Congress after commission attempts to obtain the data directly from utility companies had produced "meager" results.

Totals Incomplete

To the commission, Mr. Chantland said ,the utility companies "made blanket denials of contributions coming within" the resolution ordering the investigation. Mr. Horne said there was no record of direct contributions by companies themselves but "quite a few" by officials and directors. Mr. Horne was "rather sure," he added, that totals were incomplete.

One of the largest contributions was $32,000 by John D. Ryan, director of Brooklyn Edison Company and president of Montana Power Company—$5000 in 1924 and $27,000 in 1928—to the Democratic National Committee.

In 1928, George F. Baker Jr., director of General Electric Company, gave $25,000 to the Republican fund, and in 1924, $5000.

Gave $7500 to G. O. P.

George F. Baker, as director of Consolidated Gas Company of New York, gave $7500 to the Republicans in 1924 and $21,000 in 1928, as director of United Electric Light and Power Company.

Contributions of $12,500, $26,000, and $26,000 were made by William Nelson Cromwell, director of American Water Works and Electric Company, in 1924, 1928 and 1932, respectively, to the G. O. P. fund.

The largest single contribution was $50,000 to the 1928 Democratic fund by Harry Payne Whitney, director of the Montana Power Company. The Montana Power Company was also represented by Nicholas F. Brady, who gave $25,000 to the Democrats in 1928, and again by Mr. Whitney who gave $15,000 in 1924 to the Republican campaign fund. In 1928, A. H. Wiggin, director of the Montana Power Company, gave $5000 to the Republican fund.

Senatorial Funds

In addition to the national campaign funds, $16,950 was given to senatorial campaign funds in 1924, 1928, 1930 and 1932. Most of this was for Republican senatorial contests.

Of the Republican total of $468,900, $199,300 was given in 1924; $205,350 in 1928, and $64,250 in 1932.

Of the Democratic national total of $120,100, $5000 was given in 1924 and $115,100 in 1928. No contributions to the Democratic national fund were listed in 1932.

Some of the senatorial gifts were as follows:

To the late Dwight W. Morrow of New Jersey in 1930, $1000 each by George F. Baker, Consolidated Gas Company of New York, and George F. Baker Jr., General Electric Company; $5000 by William Nelson Cromwell, American Water Works and Electric Company.

Help for Moses

George H. Moses, former Republican Senator from New Hampshire, in 1924 received $100 from Anson W. Burchard, Electric Bond and Share Company; $150 from Charles A. Coffin, Electric Bond and Share Company; $1000 from Marshall Field, American Light and Traction Company; $250 from Herbert L. Pratt, Stone and Webster, Inc.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D-NY) received $1000 from William K. Dick of the Power Corporation of New York in 1932. In 1928 A. H. Vandenberg (R-Mich) received $200 from Richard Schaddalee, United Light and Power Company.

R. J. Bulkley (D) Ohio, $1000 from C. S. Eaton of the United Light & Power Company. Senator Frederick Steiwer, (R) Oregon, in 1932 got $500 from K. D. Dawson of the Northwestern Electric Company. A $2000 contribution in 1928 to T. E. Burton of Ohio was made by William Nelson Cromwell of American Water works.

F. M. Sackett of Kentucky in 1924, received $2000 from J. W. Barr Jr., of the Louisville Gas & Electric Company. O. F. Glenn of Illinois received $1000 in 1932 from E. V. Graham of the Midland United Company.

A $500 contribution was made to B. S. Padlen of Kansas by William S. Fitzpatrick of the Colorado Interstate Gas Company in 1932. B. H. Warburton of Florida, in 1928 received $250 from Edward T. Stotesbury of United Gas Improvement Company.

Omaha Manufactured Gas Rate Lowest in Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Nov. 7—The Metropolitan Utilities District has been serving Omaha for 23 years and has saved the users of water $8,784,000 and the users of gas $3,601,000 and has efficiently managed a $22,000,000 by sound business methods.

As the result of 10 separate reductions in the price of gas, Omaha's 45,000 homes now enjoy the lowest manufactured gas rate in the United States.

Water rates are 52 per cent lower than in 1912 when the District purchased the plant.

There are 66 cash-and-carry ice stations providing a low cost service. The ice plant, valued at $739,000, stands free of debt, its cost paid from the profits of operation. The price of ice in 1917, when the District entered the ice business, was 50 cents to 60 cents per 100 pounds. The cash-and-carry price throughout the city is now 35 cents per 100 pounds.

How Consumer's Dollar Fares Under New Deal

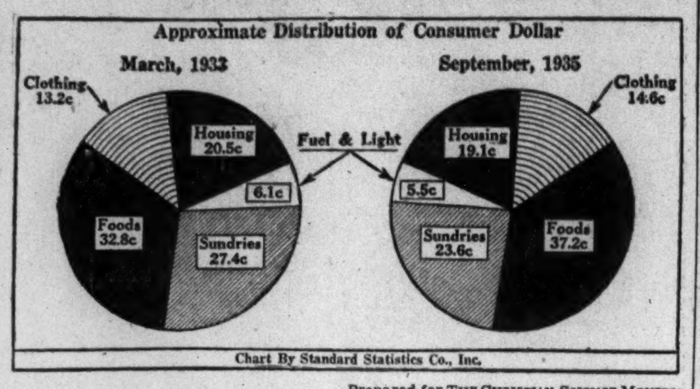

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The accompanying chart compares the approximate distribution of the consumer's dollar today with the beginning of the New Deal.

Note that fuel and light and housing are down.

Nearly 5 cents more of every dollar goes for food (15 per cent increase), and 1.4 cents more for clothing, leaving almost 4 cents less for "sundries."

The World's Business

The President's Pessimism

THE inner buoyancy with which the President heartened the United States in the dark days of 1933 has given place to disquiet. Within two months he has let fall two statements which make one feel that he has become a little defeatist. His fear is that, in spite of the upturn in business, a hard core of unemployment is inevitable. This is a much different President from the confident Mr. Roosevelt who a year ago flatly refused to face any such prospect.

The trouble seems to lie in the statistics. Last week he gave the press correspondents some figures showing that industrial production is now back to 90 per cent of the level of five years ago. That certainly shows improvement. But the President gave some figures not so encouraging. Only 82 per cent as many men are employed in this production. About six weeks ago he said that improved operations would hold down employment to 80 per cent of the man power in 1929 with activity at the 1929 peak. The fear at the back of the President's mind is plain. He shares it with millions of others. The machine is thought to be helping business to come back to normal and in the process is displacing men.

* * *

Several times in the past the present writer has done his best to prove his own feeling that for society as a whole this fear is groundless. It is true that the machine displaces men. The displacement, however, should be of a temporary nature, like seasonal unemployment. For the machine not only displaces men, but makes the product cheaper. By so doing it releases extra cents out of the consumer's dollar for purchasing *either the same article or other things and satisfactions which require man power in their production.*

An example of extra demand for the same article is the automobile industry. No industry is more mechanized. No industry, thanks to Mr. Ford, has passed on more quickly to its customers the results of this increased efficiency. Several times there has seemed to be some backsliding. Shortly after the stock market crash, for instance, the manufacturers *raised* prices in anticipation of a decrease in sales. This didn't happen to the lowest priced cars because the intractable Mr. Ford insisted on reducing his slightly. The motive was that if fewer cars were to be sold, as appeared inevitable, each one would have to sell for more money, or profits could not be maintained. This notion, however, has now disappeared, and, as is observable at the new sales, the object is to attract new customers by reaching down to their purses. Employment in the auto industry reflects this situation. It wears an appearance of such health that the specter raised by the President should be put to flight. The last month for which records are available in the Federal Reserve Bulletin are for the quiet month of August. The industry then turned out only 64 per cent of the cars manufactured in the 1923-25 average month; employment, however, was 83.6 per cent.

* * *

Examples of the re-employment created by the extra demand that cheaper mechanized products "saves" for other goods and satisfactions are everywhere visible. In goods there is the radio industry, nonexistent 20 years ago. Then there are the "service" occupations. Savings in household expenditures, for instance, have allowed milady to spend more money at the hairdresser's. Jobs have increased to cater for travel, entertainment, education, communication, eating in restaurants, libraries, steam laundries, associations of all kinds for community intercourse, garage attendance, demand for professional services of all kinds. "Recent Economic Changes in the United States," a survey published by the Brookings Institution, estimated that jobs in these "miscellaneous groups" increased from 5,876,000 in 1920 to 8,338,000 in 1927, a 40 per cent increase.

And we should not forget that labor is required in making the machines that save labor. One often hears the shorthand remark "machines work, but do not eat," but, to be truthful, those who make the statement should add, "But of course they have to be made." The machinery industry has attained enormous dimensions as an employment provider.

* * *

To arrest the machine out of fear of it is to arrest progress. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Chairman of President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board, finds that if 30 years ago there had been a successful attempt to restrain so-called "technological unemployment" in the carriage and wagon industry, and the rise of the automobile had been prevented, the source of income that supports about 10,000,000 of the population would have been eliminated. The 1900 census listed 976,000 individuals employed in the carriage and wagon industry, as manufacturers, drivers, draymen, livery stable managers, blacksmiths, etc. The advent of the automobile undoubtedly threw many of them out of work. But what did it do for employment in society as a whole? The census for 1930 listed 2,405,000 individuals employed in the automobile industry. And this number did not include those engaged in oil production and industries allied to the auto industry.

Technological unemployment certainly has harsh results on the men so displaced. Some might never be re-employed. Others are re-employed only after a morale-destroying lag. The result is to create constantly changing pools of technological unemployment. This has been a problem ever since Gutenberg robbed the scriveners of their jobs. To cope with it the Security Act was passed. But these "pools" must not be confused with a "hard core" of progressive and wholesale unemployment. That can be prevented by attending to the lesson of the machine, not destroying it.

* * *

That lesson is that the products of the machine would be equitably divided. In too many industries the increased efficiency as a result of mechanization is not passed on to the consumer. It is not even shared with the wage-earner. This is what creates permanent technological unemployment. This is what perpetuates technological unemployment. Some industries do not learn the lesson as quickly as the automobile industry did. And, alas! there isn't a Henry Ford in every industry.

Mr. Borah is trying to revive in the present generation a healthy suspicion toward industrial combinations. One of the danger spots at the present time is the voluntary code making, authorized under the aegis of the Federal Trade Commission. The first to be approved is one for the wholesale tobacco industry. The heart of it is contained in the rule that makes it an unfair trade practice to sell below cost. We found in the NRA that industries were able to come pretty close to monopolistic price-fixing by means of this device. For "cost" may mean anything or nothing.

* * *

It is through such measures that the hard core of unemployment envisaged by the President could be created. He is said to have put up the problem he posed to the industrialists. He would have been better advised to submit it to the economists.

Some of these economists have already shown that a depression itself is sufficient explanation for the disharmony between production and employment mentioned by the President. At such times industry must skimp on employment. That is an expression of the downgrade. If the President had gone back to the beginning of his own Administration, instead of back to five years ago, his figures would not have held such a sinister connotation. In February, 1933, production stood at 62 per cent of 1923-25 average. It is now 86, a gain of 39 per cent. In February, 1933, employment was 61 per cent and in August 82, a gain of 34 per cent. But, as a writer in the New York Times says, the slightly less favorable comparison "ignores one highly important fact, namely, that employment has been increased not only by putting more men at work, but, in a very large degree, by giving full-time jobs in 1935 to thousands of workers who held only part-time jobs in 1933."

H. B. E.

Investment Trust Investigation Is Ordered by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The Securities and Exchange Commission announces that under the supervision of Commissioner Robert E. Healy there will be an immediate investigation of investment trusts and investment companies, authorized by Section 30 of the Public Utility Act of 1935.

The study will be directed by Paul P. Gourrich, director of the research division of the commission. He will be assisted by William R. Spratt, Jr., an accountant. David Schenker is counsel. Mr. Schenker has long been with the trading and exchange division.

It is expected that the inquiry will be conducted along the lines the commission uses with the activities of protective committees, with questionnaires being sent to the investment trusts preliminary to a series of hearings.

The commission said that the study "will include an examination of the entire field with public hearings on typical cases."

The part of the act authorizing the study is as follows:

The commission is authorized and directed to make a study of the functions and activities of investment trusts and investment companies, the corporate structures and investment policies of such trusts and companies, the influence exerted by such trusts and companies upon companies in which they are interested, and the influence exerted by interests affiliated with the management of such trusts and companies upon their investment policies, and to report the results of its studies and its recommendations to the Congress on or before Jan. 4, 1937.

In its questionnaires, the commission will seek statistical data as to financial structure, capitalization, stockholders and many other angles of the investment-trust set-ups. A field staff probably also will be maintained to make first-hand inspections of records, as was done in the protective-committee study.

Philippine Sugar Trade in Need Of Tariff Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Since the world situation offers little hope of developing other markets the Philippine sugar industry is doomed unless the present campaign for modification of the terms of independence through reciprocal tariff concessions is successful, according to the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

Commenting on the outlook outside the United States, Miriam S. Farley, research associate, in an exhaustive analysis of world sugar conditions, asserts that "both in Pacific countries and in the world at large the status of sugar does not offer much hope of stabilization save at a costly price to producers and consumers. Sugar is a striking example of the failure of social techniques of distribution to keep pace with those of material production.

"Although it is too early to evaluate the results of the AAA sugar program, in the fifth year of the Jones-Costigan Act (the 1934-35 crop year) production of domestic cane sugar was 29,000 tons above that of the previous season; domestic beet was 524,000 tons less; Porto Rico recorded a decrease of 360,000 tons, Hawaii a slight increase of 22,000 tons, and the Philippines a sensational drop of 967,000 tons.

"If the AAA continues, it may stabilize the sugar situation in the United States sugar region but under present conditions Philippine sugar cannot compete with the Cuban product," it is claimed.

Prices of Gasoline Rise ¼ Cent Gallon

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—An advance of ¼ cent a gallon in wholesale and retail prices of gasoline is announced by leading refiners, effective in New York State and New England.

Vacuum Oil Co. lifted its wholesale price to 6¾ cents a gallon in the above territory, with the exception of areas in the western part of New York State.

The advance brings the retail price in New York City to 15.55 cents a gallon, exclusive of taxes.

Port of Toronto Revenue Collections Show Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 7—Improvement in business conditions was responsible for the increase in customs and excise revenue collections for the Port of Toronto for the month of September, according to customs brokers and officials.

Revenue for September totaled $3,974,411, an increase of $429,880 over the corresponding month last year, and the largest September since 1929. The largest single day's revenue was collected during the month, with a total of $809,492 paid in during the day.

Initial Dividend For International Match

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Irving Trust Company has applied for permission to distribute an initial dividend of 5 per cent to creditors of the International Match Corporation, one of the principal units of the Ivar group.

Oscar W. Ehrhorn, federal referee in bankruptcy, took the application under advisement to permit objectors a hearing. The Irving firm, as trustee in bankruptcy, announced the dividend would amount to about $5,000,000.

Power Production At All-Time High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Nov. 7

ANOTHER new high record in electric output was achieved last week, according to figures of the Edison Electric Institute. Production of electricity by electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 2, was 1,897,180,000 kilowatt hours. This was a slight increase over the previous week and a 13.7 per cent increase over the same week of 1934. It was 4.4 per cent above the corresponding week of 1929.

All major geographic regions showed gains over 1934. Percentage advances were: New England 14.1, Middle Atlantic 10.7, Central industrial 18.7, West Central 10.4, Southern States 8.7, Rocky Mountain 26.0, and Pacific Coast 14.7.

Nation on Verge Of Oil Shortage, Association Told

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Independent Petroleum Association of America warned of an impending oil shortage and of President Roosevelt's desire for conservation of the nation's oil resources, at the closing banquet, at which Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma was the chief speaker.

Committee reports and election of officers were the principal items before the closing business sessions.

Marvin Lee, Wichita, Kan., secretary and technical adviser of the Kansas State Corporation Commission, declared the world was on the verge of a shortage of oil unless the price should be raised to justify exploration.

"The oil industry has skimmed the cream of shallow production and from now on is faced with deeper and more expensive exploration," Mr. Lee said, adding that the percentage of dry holes is 22 per cent of all wells drilled, and to this cost must be added the expense of deeper drilling.

Dr. George Ashley, Pennsylvania state geologist, estimated known reserves in eastern oil states at around 5,000,000,000 barrels.

Walter A. Jones, Pittsburgh, Penna., read a statement which he said President Roosevelt had approved. It stated the President wants the nation's oil resources conserved and that if the industry fails the "Administration may be obliged to recommend that Congress adopt proper legislation."

Insull Utility Plan Gives Stockholders Better Treatment

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson has virtually terminated the involved reorganization of Middle West Utilities Company, kingpin of the once mighty Insull utilities domain, by approving a plan entitling stockholders to a share in the new company.

Judge Wilkerson ordered effective, with slight modifications, the proposition agreed to last week by a majority of all financial interests: that bank creditors receive 53 per cent and note holders 47 per cent of 3,000,000 shares in a new company, that one new common share be given for each four shares of old preferred, and that one new common share be given for each 100 shares of old common stock.

The modifications ordered included a provision that warrants be issued for each two shares of old preferred, and each 50 shares of old common, entitling the holders to purchase new common at $5 per share.

The court reserved the right to name the new company's first board of directors, an executive committee, certain employees and officers, to pass on all salaries over $4800 per year, and all transfers of assets in excess of $500,000 not unanimously voted by the executive committee.

First thrown into equity receivership, the plan approved today was under Section 77b of the amended bankruptcy law.

Argentina Holds Much Export Corn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 7—Argentina's stock of export corn totals 159,000,000 bushels, according to estimates based on a census made by the Ministry of Agriculture on Oct. 15.

Local consumption for forage reached 4,880,000 bushels, the report said, which was double the normal forage consumption, and due to the prolonged drought.

Livestock prices continue to rise and recently established a new high record in some classes.

Chicago Rapidly Becoming Leading Furniture Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—Attendance of wholesale furniture buyers at the Merchandise Mart for the first nine months of 1935 indicates that Chicago is rapidly becoming the leading furniture market of the world surpassing all other centers according to a report issued by T. J. Reed, general manager of the Mart.

Furniture registration sheets for the Merchandise Mart show that to Oct. 1, 21,483 buyers visited the furniture showrooms on the 16th, 17th and 18th floors of the Mart as against 15,070 for the first three quarters of 1934. This is an increase of 42.5 per cent.

In September, 1298 buyers representing 1116 retail stores shopped in the Merchandise Mart, Reed said, an increase of 31.6 per cent over the total of 986 for September of 1934 and 59 per cent over the 1933 September registration of 816.

Power 'Scandal' In Chile Stirs Government Ire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Were it not for the disconcerting information from Europe the whole of Chile would be resounding with what is known as the electric "scandal." The public plazas and the private patios of the principal cities and towns echo to the fiery discussions arising from the Government's statement of a case against the American-owned power company.

The case involves alleged irregularities totaling 192,000,000 pesos—$24,000,000 at par—a sufficient amount to create a public sensation and invite political complications in any South American country. The company concerned is a group of local interests under the common denomination of the Chilean Electric Company, generating and supplying power for the principal population centers as well as operating a variety of electric services. Nominally, it functions on a national basis; actually it is controlled by the Electric Bond and Share Corporation, New York, which bought out the British Whitehall interests seven years ago.

Government Prosecution

Much international excitement has been caused by the alleged scandal, but the case also is interesting from the public interests involved—an aspect which is emphasized by the Chilean Government in pressing prosecution. So far as evidence can be accepted, the bulk of the amount involved was expended in the acquisition of "black exchange," a commodity for which even today there is considerable demand.

The Government takes the viewpoint that big trading interests, especially those controlled by foreigners, should abide faithfully by the established law, however onerous..

The attitude of the company, although not stated officially so far, is generally well known. It has a purely dollar capital and debt service, while its Chilean revenue is limited to heavily-depreciated pesos on an unchanged tariff. The approximate effective rate of exchange today is 25 pesos to the dollar as composed with eight normally. During part of the time when the alleged "black" transactions were made by the company, the rate averaged between 30 and 40. Power and streetcar charges have remained on the peso schedule, fixed when the rate was eight to the dollar. To illustrate what this means, one has only to point to the fact that a Chilean can take a five-mile ride in modern streetcars in the metropolitan area for three quarters of an American cent. That is the first-class fare. The third-class fare is one half of this.

From time to time applications for official exchange have been made and refused. No official exchange was available and the company was given a good enough hint that there was plenty in the "black market." It finally had to resort to this source for the satisfaction of its dollar requirements.

Stockholders Upset

Discovery of the "black exchange" transactions was made when the company's accounts were investigated at the demand of the Chilean minority shareholders who were disgruntled by the suspension of interest payments. Incidentally, a sensation followed on the "black bourse," as government inspectors extended their operations to the offices of leading brokers to trace all the transactions of the electric company.

It was to be expected that the national press would take up an attitude hostile to the company. El Mercurio, generally favorable to foreign trading interests, confessed that it was imprudent for a public utility to acquire "black exchange" on a large scale. Sacrifices had to be accepted in a generous spirit and it was up to large companies not to liquidate their frozen balances until an agreement was reached with the Government as to the time most appropriate in the interests of national economy. It agreed that these "black" transactions would affect the value of domestic currency.

A campaign has been launched for the nationalization of the electric services—nationalization in the sense of financial control, and denunciations of the "scandal" are vociferous. At least one of the leading American executives of the company has been forbidden to leave Chile until the situation has been clarified.

Spitz Named Head Of RKO Corporation

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Floyd B. Odlum, president of Atlas Corp., announces that Leo Spitz of Chicago will become president of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., and that Merlin H. Aylesworth, who is now president, will become chairman of the board.

Mr. Odlum made the announcement on behalf of Lehman Bros. and Atlas Corp., the two organizations which on Oct. 11 announced they had bought a substantial part of Radio Corporation's $15,000,000 investment in Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.

15 Bank Receivership Liquidations in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Completion of the liquidation of 15 receiverships during October, is announced by the Comptroller of the Currency. This makes a total of 159 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the Comptroller's last annual report to Congress, dated Oct. 31, 1934.

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these institutions exclusive of 11 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $39,489,342, or an average return of 71.79 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to an average of 58.63 per cent of their claims.

Corporations' Earnings Up in 1933 But Less Than 25 P. C. Show Profit

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Treasury report shows less than 25 per cent of America's active corporations had a net profit in 1933.

Supplementing data released Monday, the Treasury said 109,786—or 24.6 per cent of the 446,842 corporations which filed tax returns for that year—were "out of the red" after payment of all charges, including taxes.

This showing, however, was an improvement over the previous year when only 18.3 per cent of reporting corporations wrote their returns in black ink.

The collective net profit of the "prosperous" firms amounted to $3,157,278,000 after payment of income and excess profit taxes. The compiled net profit, that is before deduction for taxes, amounted to $3,580,000,000—an increase of 30.8 per cent over the $2,738,000,000 reported for the previous year.

Reporting corporations had a collective deficit, however, of $1,353,141,000, which compared with a deficit of $4,114,918,000 in the previous year.

The financial group, comprising banking, insurance, real estate, stock and bond brokers, etc., established a collective deficit of $1,106,446,000 for the year, but the 22,369 in this group which made money reported a net profit of $417,128,000. There were 121,683 financial firms reporting.

Transportation and other public utilities lead the way in showing profit, the 7429 returns in this category reporting a net of $745,265,000.

All manufacturing groups, comprising 13 separate classifications, showed a net of $1,424,948,000—led by "chemicals and allied products," which showed profits of $307,709,000.

Total compiled receipts of these corporations which showed net income were $46,907,000,000, as against $31,855,000,000 for the previous year, or an increase of 47.3 per cent.

Insurance Companies Invest $84,236,000 In New Haven Road

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—A summary just compiled by Dow, Jones & Company, from reports to insurance commissions of various states, showed the holdings of insurance companies in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company amounted to $84,236,600, par value.

Companies holding over $1,000,000 each were given as follows:

Metropolitan Life Insurance, $16,370,000; New York Life Insurance, $14,594,000; Mutual Life Insurance, $9,625,000; Equitable Life Assurance Society, $6,726,000; Ætna Life, $3,486,000; the Ætna Fire Insurance Company and Ætna Casualty & Surety Company, $1,240,000; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance, Boston, $3,889,200; New England Mutual Life Insurance, $2,540,000; Travelers Insurance, Hartford, $2,610,000; Penn Mutual Life Insurance, $1,485,000; and Providence Mutual Life Insurance, $1,963,000.

In addition, it was said, a large number of insurance companies held smaller amounts.

General Advance Anticipated In Finished Steel

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7 (AP)—Daily Metal Trade says today buying of finished steel is increasing in volume in the belief of general advance of $2 a ton is coming on all markets on billets, slabs and sheet bars.

One Pittsburgh producer initiated the advance Tuesday, and a Youngstown producer announced similar action yesterday. Automotive demand for steel is expanding, and operations are rising accordingly, the publication says, estimating steel activity at 55 per cent of capacity.

Apple Production Drop Is Predicted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—A decrease in national apple production during the next five years as compared with the last five is predicted by the Agriculture Department.

Simultaneously the department warned in its annual outlook that if the average volume of production of the last few years, especially of late apples, is to be maintained 10 to 15 years from now "moderate increases in replacements and plantings will be necessary." This activity will be necessary because of the "recent excessive damage from drought and cold weather, and continued heavy deterioration and removal of small farm orchards and generally unprofitable commercial orchards."

The prediction of decreased production was based on figures showing that from 1910 to 1925 there was a net decrease of 79,100,000 apple trees in the United States, while from 1925 to 1930 there was another net decrease of 21,700,000 trees, making "a total decrease of 100,800,000 trees, or 46 per cent in the 20-year period, 1910-30."

"It is estimated," the department said, "that since 1930 a further decrease of at least 20,000,000 trees has occurred, bringing the total of all apple trees in commercial and farm orchards down to about 96,000,000."

South American Air Trade With U. S. Two Days Faster

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 7 (AP)—America's spreading wings for foreign commerce will this week move South America trade marts two days nearer the United States.

Fast airliners will trim the roughly 8500 airways miles from Buenos Aires to New York or Chicago, via Miami, to six days, instead of the present eight.

Correspondingly, the 7100 airline miles separating Rio de Janeiro and North America's eastern and midwestern business centers will require five days rather than the present full week.

Months of experiments—the Pacific flights of the pioneering Pan American Clipper played their part—to determine safe flying factors have resulted in the new schedule that became effective Oct. 31.

Norway Reports Surplus Of $3,873,250 for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Norway's state accounts for the year July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, show a surplus of kr. 15,492,921, or $3,873,230. Of this surplus kr. 8,664,997 is accounted for by a grant not utilized and directly transferred for expenditure next year. So that kr. 6,827,924 then remains as a net surplus.

The total expenditure is shown as kr. 393,746,000, the total income kr. 409,239,000.

Workers Weekly Earnings Higher During September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Although man-hours worked and total pay rolls suffered small declines from August, average weekly earnings continued to increase during September, according to a National Industrial Conference Board survey of 25 manufacturing industries.

The decrease in man-hours worked was due chiefly to a marked decline in the automobile industry, in anticipation of the 1936 models. In five other industries fewer man-hours were worked in September than in August, but in the remaining 19 industries included in the survey, total man-hours worked increased.

The number of employees at work in September in these 25 industries was 1.6 per cent less than in August, also chiefly due to the drop of 26.6 per cent in automobile employment. In 17 other industries employment increased; most rapidly in lumber and millwork, 6.6 per cent; in foundries, 5.0 per cent; 4.5 per cent in the manufacture of "other" foundry and machine shop products; 4.3 per cent in the northern cotton industry, and 4.1 per cent in the manufacture of hardware and small parts.

Average hourly earnings remained at 60.1 cents. While average weekly earnings have increased 15.5 per cent during the 12 months, from $19.55 in September, 1934, to $22.59 a year later, the cost of living has also gone up so that the increase in real purchasing power is only 12.1 per cent more than for a year ago, but still a substantial improvement.

Canadian Financing Largest Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 7—During the first 10 months, Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing aggregated $686,139,875, the largest volume for any similar period since 1931, according to complete figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. This compares with $539,064,237 in 1934 and $523,249,049 in 1933. Of the financing done this year, $590,139,875 was sold in Canada, only $96,000,000 in the United States and, for the first time in five years, none was sold in Great Britain.

The month of October, 1935, showed total financing of only $60,586,900, all of which was sold in Canada, compared with $271,898,920 in the like month of 1934 and $225,750,450 in 1933. August, 1935, financing totaled $112,296,700.

Investment Counselor
High Grade Investments
WM. E. GOULD
59 Hillsdale Road, Medford, Massachusetts
TEL. MYSTIC 3798
Associated with Davenport & Co.

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Bible Proving Attractive As Lecture Subject

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Bible, long known as the world's best seller, is also proving to be an appealing lecture subject. For the response given to the Chicago Church Federation's 400th anniversary meetings is reported to be exceptional.

Eight community meetings in different parts of the city are being held with the noted translator of the Bible, Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, as the principal speaker.

Commenting on the response to these meetings, Emerson O. Bradshaw of the Church Federation staff, said: "I have had to do with no single feature of religious education work that has been received with such complete co-operation from ministers, professors and church leaders all over this metropolitan area as these anniversary programs."

"The attendance has been so good," he added, "and the interest so wholehearted that we are constantly amazed at the interest of the rank and file of the church people in the movement through the centuries to make the Bible available to the world."

Dr. Goodspeed, author of many scholarly texts and translator with J. M. P. Smith of the Bible in the version known as "An American Translation," is bringing to these meetings a collection of famous editions. In his addresses, he traces the Bible through the centuries, showing the effort of religious scholars in many periods to present the Bible in the language of the people, simple enough for all to understand. He tells what modern research and archaeology have done to add to the understanding of Greek texts, and speaks of what may be expected in the future as the work continues.

Mr. Bradshaw, who is secretary of the Department of Christian Education of the Federation, said he thought the lectures were arousing interest in Bible reading and causing many to return to the study of their old Bibles. While the lectures bring to the attention of the audiences the great amount of work that had been done to clarify the earlier translations and put the Bible into the language of the present, they did not cause people to lose their esteem for the King James Version, said Mr. Bradshaw.

He himself felt, he said, that the King James Version would always remain a great literary work, unsurpassed in the poetic beauty of its expression. While simpler translations had been made, and more readable ones, he thought that the poetic speech of the King James Version made its passages easier to remember than those of editions closer to the present vernacular.

He did not agree, however, with those who thought this one translation so perfect that not even the punctuation could be criticized. As Dr. Goodspeed pointed out in his lectures, the translators of this version were humble in their attitude and did not present it as the final word. But the important thing about these meetings, Mr. Bradshaw thinks, is that they direct attention to the Bible itself and encourage people to study it.

The Chicago Church Federation announces future meetings on Nov. 18, Nov. 25 and Dec. 2 in different parts of the city, with Dr. Goodspeed and Dr. Herbert L. Willett as speakers.

Order Cincinnatus Makes Propitious Start in Politics

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 (AP)—The New Order of Cincinnatus, which sprang a political surprise by electing a supervisor in San Francisco's municipal election, laid enthusiastic plans today for spreading its civic betterment creed throughout the nation. Four Cincinnatus candidates, none of whom had ever sought a political office before, made the race for supervisors' seats.

Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus twice became dictator of Rome in the fifth century, B. C., to preserve its civic honor.

"We plan," said Edmund G. Brown, attorney and president of the group here, "to spread the organization throughout the United States. Organizations may be formed in various cities by interested persons. They must, however, express the high ideals of the organization or give up the name."

The order formed here only last May has around 1000 members, including men and women. It first was organized at Seattle two years ago by a young attorney, Ralph B. Potts. It spread to a dozen other cities. The organization is nonpartisan and limited to municipal campaigns. No one over 40 may join.

Ketchikan, Alaska, to Get New Federal Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—After years of agitation, Ketchikan residents now believe that they soon will have a new federal building. The United States Treasury opened bids on a proposed building late in October, and it was anticipated that contracts would be awarded in a few weeks. The Warrack Construction Company of Seattle, which has built many Alaskan buildings, was low bidder.

The structure will house the United States Army signal corps office, which maintains radio and cable communication between Alaska and the States, the post office, the courthouse and jail, the bureau of fisheries, the forest service and other federal offices.

Paul Defends Freedom in Galatians

Apostle Offered Christianity to All Who Accepted the Meaning of Its Teachings —Steadfastness in Faith Voiced in Corinthians—Epistle to Romans Regarded as Masterpiece of Theological Discussion

The Bible; Beacon Light of the World
Thirty-Fourth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL was a man of deep convictions and unfaltering courage. When he learned, probably while in Syria, that an enemy had sowed tares among the good seed he had planted at various places in Galatia, he arose to the occasion with his usual promptitude and vigor.

Jews from Jerusalem, who had accepted Christianity as an adjunct of Judaism had spread the doctrine that only those who had conformed to certain Jewish rites were really entitled to carry the Gospel afield. And furthermore, they undertook to discredit the words and works of Paul on the ground that he was not a true apostle, because not one of the Twelve.

In his letter to the Galatians Paul's defense is one of the most vigorous found in any of his epistles. Deeply stirred, he acted immediately and effectively. In strong language he denied that Christianity was available to Gentiles only via the way of Judaism. He pleaded for the broader view. Christianity was for all who accepted its spirit. He argued with great effect for spiritual liberty and freedom to accept the Gospel without dictation from any source.

"Walk in the Spirit," was his admonition. But he urged the brethren to deal mildly with those who may have slipped from grace. The Apostle's compassion for the delinquent was clearly manifest, despite his admonition to stand resolutely with their new-found faith in God.

Sojourn at Ephesus

During his third mission to the Gentiles, Paul sojourned for a long time at Ephesus, then an important center of industry, frequented by travelers. Here a letter came to him from Corinth telling of the dissensions that had arisen there among the brethren. Factionalism had developed, and the church was split. Some followed Peter, some Paul, others followed Apollos. Besides, something of the gross immorality which characterized a heathen city of that time had crept into the church.

Paul's response was a stern rebuke to their division and immorality. Whoever planted or nurtured the truth, God gave the increase. Only the righteous could enter the kingdom of God.

In the precious chapter I Corinthians 13, he rebukes the claim that salvation is won through the gifts of tongues or prophecy. There is but one way: that of faith, hope, and charity. In succeeding chapters he gives a restatement of the resurrection and its significance, and closes with a personal message exhorting the brethren to steadfastness in Christ.

In this message, Paul's skill and patience as a teacher are clearly manifest. No other letter enables the reader so clearly to understand the problems which beset the early Church, and the consummate skill and kindness with which he pointed the way to their solution.

A Remnant of Resistance

A portion at least of II Corinthians was written because Paul's first letter did not have the results he had anticipated. There was still a remnant of rebellion against him. What was the source of his authority since he had not been an Apostle with the Master? They still preferred the authority of those who had been the personal followers of Jesus.

And it seems that for a time a majority of the converts of Corinth turned to other leaders. But, nothing daunted, Paul again glories in his endowments, even boasts of his achievements. Nothing can shake his confidence in the rightness of his personal experience. And he makes clear the results of disobedience.

The many autobiographical references in this letter are revelatory of the inner life of the Apostle. His religion is the outgrowth of personal experience, which nothing can vitiate or destroy. He boldly defends his ministry, glories in his infirmities, ministers to the faithful, and describes his spiritual experience.

Paul's message to the Romans is unlike either Corinthians or Galatians. It is a treatise rather than a letter, calmly considering the needs and conditions of the times. Most commentators would agree that Romans is Paul's masterpiece so far as theological discussion is concerned. It appears that this letter was written largely for the purpose of preventing the backsliding from the church that had characterized his experience in the East.

One Way to Righteousness

Neither the law nor wisdom, alone, could insure the way of salvation. Righteousness was the one course. God had now, through Christ Jesus, opened the way whereby all might become righteous. It is said that Paul's text on salvation, "the just shall live by faith," became the central thought in Luther's Reformation.

The highest standards of Christian living, love, humility, and self-denial are appealingly set forth in the closing chapters. Romans presents for the Christians of today, as of the first century, an inspiring epitome of Christian teaching for all seeking salvation through righteous living.

After Paul was imprisoned at Rome, his only means of communication with the churches and groups he had established at various points was through his letters, or by personal messengers. His first letter under these conditions was dispatched to the Christians in Philippi, by the hand of Epaphroditus. The circumstances were touching. The church at Philippi was the first established by Paul, and there was a fine bond of friendship between the group and their much loved benefactor.

Message of Good Cheer

Accordingly, when his friends in Phillipi learned of Paul's imprisonment, immediately they sent funds to meet his needs. The letter was written as a grateful acknowledgment of their kindness. It conveys a message of love and good cheer and encouragement. And he takes the opportunity to warn them against the various types of error that confront them.

Paul's greatest desire was for the spiritual well-being of those who had found Christ. He never lost the opportunity to hearten and encourage such as were receptive to his message. He conveys to his friends assurance of his serenity and peace of mind. If his career is to end, he is sure of salvation and association with the Christ whose cause he has effectually championed. He is ready. Words precious to Christians everywhere are found in this letter, which overflows from a heart filled with love for the brethren. It has appropriately been termed, "a Psalm of Gratitude."

The message to Philemon was the first personal letter Paul wrote, that is, so far as his letters have been preserved. The circumstances are interesting. Philemon was a merchant of Colosse who had accepted Paul's teaching. A slave, Onesimus by name, had robbed him and fled; but on coming in touch with Paul at Rome he was converted to Christianity.

Universality of Christ

Convinced of the man's sincerity, Paul sent him back to his former master with a letter asking that he be forgiven and accepted as a brother in the faith.

Paul's finesse and gentleness are brought out here in an appealing manner. Onesimus was to return to Colosse in company with Tychicus. Although Paul had not been in that city, as the true missionary that he was in the breadth of his interest in all who were naming the name of Christ, he took occasion to send a message to the Christians there. The message, in part, was to correct rumors that with the church at Colosse all was not well.

Accordingly, he preaches of the universality of the Christ and admonishes the Colossians to seek sanctification through preparation of the heart. To the false theosophic ideas that had been disseminated among them, Paul replies that only in the Christ is divine satisfaction to be found. All service must be in the name of Christ Jesus, the only mediator between God and men.

Following publication in The Christian Science Monitor, this series will be issued in book form

What's Going On In the Arts

Boston Museum Items

IN ADDITION to the permanent collections to be seen at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there are several small exhibitions on view temporarily. During the autumn and winter months there are besides a number of classes and promenade talks on Ancient and Modern Art. There are courses in the technique of drawing and painting. And finally, on Sundays one may supplement one's fill of visual delights with an orchestral concert.

In the forecourt of the Museum are to be seen a number of pictures of interest. Most prominent are several oils by Joseph Lindon Smith, whose indefatigable portrayals of ancient monuments in the Near and Far East have added greatly to our knowledge. Mr. Smith, possessing a fine technical equipment for transposing to the canvas the complete image, has given us as true renderings of Egyptian relics as are possible. He paints the frescoes and reliefs as though the original were there. He includes the cracks and blisters and blotches so realistically that it is a temptation to touch and probe them. This time he has devoted his energies to painting reliefs from the tomb of Kagemni at Sakkara (sixth Dynasty). Those who still entertain the idea that Egyptian art is stiff, inhuman and limited in scope will have their convictions shaken by the extraordinary naturalism and humanity of these decorations. People, animals and fish figure in the iconography. What smoothness, what order, what fine simplicity. In many respects we have fallen behind the ancient Egyptians in comprehension of the proper handling of pictorial material. The Pyramids of Giza are also portrayed in a large, rosy composition by Mr. Smith. His gifts serve him less well when he tries subjects at farther range. He grows less objective, less scientific in approach.

In the print department there is a beautiful exhibition of portraiture in engraving and etching over a period of several centuries. One may approach these likenesses from various viewpoints—pictorial, human, historical, attention to costume and technical. From Rembrandt's friends to the de Goncourts, from a van Dyck dandy to Käthe Kollwitz, we encompass great range. Among other reactions, we feel how flexible is the medium, how yielding the arts, how diversified artists. These are all portraits but each hints at character at some different level, at some odd angle. The possibilities are endless. Happy is the onlooker who comes free of prejudice and who can absorb from this abundance. The Boston Museum is fortunate in its collection, and in the fine states of prints it possesses.

Other exhibitions are lithographs by the French visionary Odilon Redon, who appeals to special tastes.

D. A.

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100 PROSPECT ST 3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily

Checking Accounts
Saving Accounts
Trust Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
The Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
129 ATLANTIC STREET

Churches *Residential*
Schools *Commercial*
Hotels *Institutions*
The Interior Decorating Shop
DECORATORS and FURNISHERS
in every detail
DRAPERY and UPHOLSTERY
Repairing
HARRY R. SCHOCK, Prop.
Telephone 4-1458 737 MAIN STREET

"QUALAPACA" OVERCOAT
The preferred coat for discriminating men.
Tailored by "GGG"
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

MILLER'S Re-Opens
A Famous Store Comes Back Into Its Own!
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET STAMFORD

THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Printing of Better Kind
TOMS ROAD
Tel. 3-0349 STAMFORD, CONN.

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD-CONN
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Smart Sportswear
Dress Accessories

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

The
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
There's always quality and value behind our fixed low price policy.

MOHAWK
ONE-STOP SERVICE, Inc.
FIRESTONE
Tires, Tubes, Brake Lining
Gasoline—Auto Repairs
Ford V-8 Sales Service
Your Credit Is Good Here
Small Weekly Payments If Desired
Myrtle Ave. at East Main St.
Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3-2163

Baumans Kiddyland
Is Headquarters for
Children's Winter Fashions
A store filled with sensible, serviceable apparel, beautifully styled, reasonably priced.
221 ATLANTIC STREET

LATHAM'S, Inc.
"Say it with Flowers"
We Telegraph Flowers Anywhere
(Member F. T. D.)
Phone 4-2877 163 BEDFORD STREET

Fuel Oil
for all types of burners.
JOSEPH GLEASON
SOUTH AND HENRY ST.
STAMFORD, CONN.
American Oil Co. Products
Telephones 3-4388—3-6683
Main Office
104 DAVENPORT ST.

Taxi for All Occasions
TYDOL PRODUCTS GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
Stamford Transit Company
Railroad Station
STAMFORD, CONN.
Phone 3-3101—3-1121

WATERBURY

KENWOOD BLANKETS
The Blankets Supreme for Comfort, Wear and Looks.
Soft—Light Weight—Luxurious
In beautiful colors—exquisitely silk bound—in all sizes—Single Bed, Twin Bed, Three-Quarter Bed and Full Bed sizes.
$6.98 to $13.98 each
See "KENWOODS" before you buy your blankets
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc
WATERBURY, CONN.

We announce the opening of a
Department Store
in the PLAZA BLOCK
in Cheshire with a condensed representative selection of men's, women's and children's wear. We invite you to inspect our Cheshire Shop.
The Miller & Peck Co.

SAXE and FLOTO
Choice Flowers for Thanksgiving
Pompon Chrysanthemums
for Table Decoration
41 WEST MAIN ST. PHONE 3-1112

Facials, Manicuring
Expert Attention in All Branches of Beauty Culture
THE ALICE WERNER BEAUTY SHOPPE
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

Soiled Neckties
Look Like New When Cleaned by
PERRYS
41 JEFFERSON STREET PHONE 3-3161

For Those Who Want the Finest
"NORTH STAR"
100% Virgin Wool
BLANKETS
HOWLAND-HUGHES

If You Wish to Entertain Your Thanksgiving Guests in
Freshly Decorated Rooms
Why Not Consult
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
PAINTERS and PAPERHANGERS
PHONE 4-3636

We Are Very Thankful for Your Patronage the Past Year
May we have your
Thanksgiving Dinner Order?
FREEMAN'S
427 WILLOW STREET Phone 4-0197

This Season Our Line of
CHRISTMAS CARDS
will be shown in our own store
106 GRAND STREET
Just around the corner from Bank Street
Also Wrappings, Ribbons and Seals at
JANE KELLY, INC.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

"For a Satisfactory Sunday Dinner".
We Suggest Shopping at
WRIGHT and WILSON'S
G-A FOOD MARKET
1932-34 Edmondson Ave. Ph. Gil. 5311
Black and white tile front store.

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Upholstery
Window Shades
Gaskin
Draperies
Curtains
Slip Covers
Interior Decorator
Plaza 7340
LINTHICUM BUILDING
R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

Brighten Home With TULIPS
Plant now for glorious Spring Blooms.
Ask for Our
Complete Fall Bulb List
Mail Orders Filled
BOLGIANO'S SEED STORE
220 N. EUTAW ST. PLAZA 3585

B. F. COVER, JR., & SON
Electrical and Mechanical Repairs
on All Makes of Cars
414-424 N. CALVERT STREET
Vernon 7047

Crocheted Accessories
Gloves, collars, scarves, belts, etc. Sets to order, moderately priced.
Scarves, 50c and up.
Gloves of lightweight wool, $1.75 pair.
MISS CRUNKLETON
Tel. Ches. 3975 303 E. Twenty-Second St.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Special!
All During the Week
of Nov. 11
Any Sheets, Cases, Blankets, Linens
or Men's Shirts purchased will be
Monogrammed
Free of Charge
A Marvelous Opportunity to
Get Some of Your Christmas
Shopping Done Early!
JOHN G. MYERS CO.

Everything
for the
Family and the Home
Everything that is new
and style-right for Fall
now ready at
Whitney's
IN ALBANY, N. Y.

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at
31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
Albany,
N. Y.,
and
in
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

Rose Heidt Shop
115 STATE STREET
Sport and Dress Hats
Dresses, Wool and Crepes
Knitted Suits, also Coats

HOLMES BROS.
FLORISTS
20 Steuben St.
Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Ave.

ALBERT E. OLIVER
INCORPORATED

Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
206 Central Ave., Albany

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
McGregor Sweaters, Leather
Jackets and Wool Hose

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

Pre-Holiday Showing of
LA GARDE HAND BAGS
$5.00, $7.50 and $10
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 STATE STREET

Converse & Leighton
74 NO. PEARL STREET
Women's and Children's
Shoes

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

BATAVIA

M. E. LOWE
Coal and Coke
Phone 553-W 28 Swan St.
BATAVIA, NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

NOVEMBER
Home Furnishings Sale
helps you prepare economically
for winter comfort
at McLEAN'S

HAMILTON WATCHES
$37.50 up
There is a thrill in owning the best and prices have been adjusted so you can afford one of our latest models.
DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Quality Jewelers
82 COURT STREET

DINNER and FORMAL
DRESSES
Velvets, Chiffons, Metallics,
Satin-Back Crepes
HANNAH CROWE
68 CHENANGO ST. DIAL 4-1131

'blue coal'
Builders Supplies
D., L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

HATS
New and
Remodeled
DRESSES
$6.95 - $12.95
VENUS CORSETS
KENTNER & YOUNG
114 Court Street Dial 2-6052

SARAH COHNE
Distributor
Washing Fluid, Ammonia, Bluing, Soap Flakes, Dry Cleaner, Rug Shampoo. Paste Soap in cans for home and shop.
147 BEETHOVEN STREET DIAL 6-2796

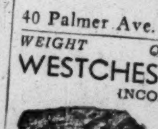
VITALITY SHOES
for Women
FIT, ECONOMY, SMARTNESS
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

Wos. ARCTICS $1.95
NOTE: 69c Hosiery announced last month proven very popular.
Vosbury's CORRECT SHOES 10 COURT STREET

Sisson's Now Offers Men's
Rogers Peet Clothes
Mighty few top quality brands still outside our fold!
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BRONXVILLE

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring
in All
Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO The TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the
Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious
Cakes, Pies, Rolls,
Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store.

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

Miss WILLIAMS SHOP
81 Pondfield Road
Select Personal Christmas Cards Early
Books - Renting Library - Cards
TELEPHONE 3379

D. STRUSS, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables, Delicatessen
Open Holidays, Sundays, from
4 to 9 and evenings till 10
84 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5650—5651

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Grant 7431 10 to 5 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite

EGG	$11.75
STOVE	$12.25
NUT	$12.00
PEA	$10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE,
NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

EDWARDS
Complete Stock of
Fashions and Home
Furnishings
Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo
EDWARDS
460 Main Street

TO REMIND YOU
of
"Oxford Orange"
A Marmalade replete with food value. Its blended flavor is unusual. Serve it at luncheon or dinner as a CONSERVE. Try it on WAFFLES and FRENCH TOAST. Warmed, it makes an ideal SAUCE FOR ICE CREAM.
EDITH STERLING UNDERHILL
368 Linwood Ave. Grant 2926

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Miracleaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Mrs. Fay S. Higley
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
HOTEL BUFFALO

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
392 WOHLERS
D. & H. Lackawanna
Ga. 0193
Donner-Hanna
COAL ◆ COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Blue Coal Semet-Solvay Coke
Light Carting
GEORGE GRADER
51 W. NORTHRUP PL. Ph. Pa. 6796

CORTLAND

While in Cortland Stop at
The Cortland Grill
Cortland's Finest Restaurant
and Fountain Service
10 MAIN STREET

G. H. WILTSIE
Holiday Shopping
Is Now Solicited
Unusual Displays

GLOVERSVILLE

MEN'S OVERCOATS
by
STEIN-BLOCH, KIRSCHBAUM and
MIDDISHADE
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 Church, Gloversville

Florsheim Shoes
For Men
"New Shoe" Smartness
Plus "Old Shoe" Comfort
BROOKINS
SHOES OF WORTH

BURTON
INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance—Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

PURE OIL PRODUCTS
Gas — Oil — Lubrication
Tires — Batteries — Accessories
CARL'S SUPER SERVICE
North Main and Fifth Avenue

Order Your Imprinted
CHRISTMAS CARDS
NOW
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
GLOVERSVILLE

NEW YORK

ITHACA

ATWATER'S

PHOENIX Budget
Chiffon Hose ..... 85c pr.
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPT. STORE ITHACA, N. Y.

Time Hospital

Expert Watch and
Clock Repairing
119 N. AURORA ST. ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

"Quality First But Always at Reasonable Prices"
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL
PAINT, GLASS
13-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

LINENS

selling the best
for 47 years
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

G. W. MERRELL
PAINTS—HOUSEWARES
HARDWARE
Electrical and Garden Supplies
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of
Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Crossways Cleaners
and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows
for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science Church

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

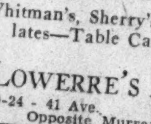
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-4679

SCHWARTZ'S
Beauty Salon
Expert Beauty Service in all its branches. Specials Monday to Thursday. Expert barber service for Men.
Cor. Mott Ave. and James St.

FLUSHING

10% Discount on All Christmas
Card Orders Until Nov. 15th
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday

Breyer's Ice Cream
Whitman's, Sherry's, Schrafft's Chocolates—Table Candles 5c a piece
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 - 41 Ave. Fl. 9-1701 - 9-7203
Opposite Murray Hill Station


Any figure type scientifically corseted and improved. Come in and see the new models.
Elizabeth D. Hall
Corset Salon
41-30 Main Street
Ind. 3-5293

BOBBY'S BEAUTY SHOP

Try our combination permanent waves — beautiful top waves, tight curls on ends.
213-11 41 AVENUE
2 doors west of Bell Ave.
Tel. Bayside 9-6215

FOREST HILLS

SPECIAL

1 pair Rubber Gloves, worth	25c
1 Superkleen Paint Brush, worth	25c
Total Value	50c

Both for 26c
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
71-32 Austin Street BOul. 8-2562

FREEPORT

THANKSGIVING! PIES!
MINCE AND PUMPKIN
Order Them NOW at
Maier's PIES & PASTRY
Always a Delicious Selection of Cakes and Breads to choose from.
49 SO. MAIN ST. Phone Free. 1250

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

FURS
Fur and Cloth Coats to Order
A Selection of Ready-to-Wear Fur Coats. If Your Coat Needs Relining, Remodeling, or Repairs, Bring it in Now.
Weiss
E. Merrick Rd. Phone—Free. 4405

We Are Pleased to Sell You
CHOICE MEATS
and POULTRY
North East Meat Market
M. F. KOCH, Prop.
125 BROADWAY, FREEPORT
Delivery Service Phone Free. 5592

Don't Put Off Buying That
Suit or Overcoat
you have been needing. We offer you correct styles and good values to select from.
THE IRVING SHOP
Incorporated
CLOTHIER - HATTER - HABERDASHER
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

FREEPORT—Merrick

TOWING—DAY AND NIGHT
Charlie's
Auto
Repair
Shop
TEXACO — GAS SUNOCO OILS
DAY—FREE. 7849
NIGHT—WAN. 1120-R
Smith St. and Babylon Turnpike, Merrick

FREEPORT—Wantagh

RICHARD PALK
CARPENTER and BUILDER

Remodeling-Roofing
Stair Building
Phone—Wantagh 260
Cypress St.,
Wantagh, N. Y.

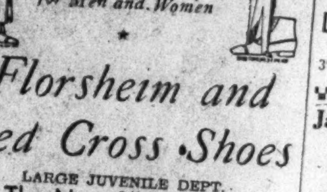
GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided
Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

HEMPSTEAD

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Budget Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

Amityville	Amityville 1060
Bellmore	Wantagh 700
East Rockaway	Lynbrook 2777
Farmingdale	Farmingdale 12
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Hempstead	Hempstead 635
Jamaica	Jamaica 6-7900
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood	Glenmore 5-8672
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224


Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD
46 SO. MAIN STREET
FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

New Central Market
Choice Meats, Groceries
and Vegetables
MODERATE PRICES FREE DELIVERY
4 Greenwich St. Hempstead 448

Our New Phone, HEMPSTEAD 6021

HENRI
Specializing in
Permanent Waving
All Approved Methods
Also All Branches
of Beauty Culture
267 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD

CORNELL
FUNERAL HOME, Inc.
46 GREENWICH STREET
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Robert M. Howland, Mgr.

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES | Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
| Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280
A SERVICE TO
FIT YOUR NEEDS

EVEREADY
PRESTONE
Prestone $2.70 gal.
Free Radiator service. Change now to 20 or 10W oil.
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Your patronage is appreciated.
SHELL SERVICE STATION
JERUSALEM AVE. at GREENWICH ST.
Hemp. 3851

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING,
REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The DINNER BELL
RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

Oxford Meat Market
Choice Meats and Poultry
Prompt Service and Delivery
8018 37th Ave. Newtown 9-1662

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE
NEGLIGEES
CORSETS
GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

EDMAR
MILLINERY SHOPS
82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

QUEENS
RETAIL FURRIER, Inc.
37-37 82ND STREET
Get Our Estimate for Any Repairs on Your Coats Before the Cold Spell Is Here.
7 Years in Jackson Heights

Brighton
Cleaning Stores
49 cents
Suits — Dresses — Coats
We Call and Deliver, no charge.
Northern Blvd., cor. 85th St. Hav. 9-1630

New Tip Top
Delicatessen Stores, Inc.
Store of Friendly Service
We meet chain store prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-3403

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

The Curiosity Shop Inc.
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work
Caning, Framing, Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping, Gifts, Books, Cards.

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and
Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

Clark Stores, Inc.
Dresses - Coats - Sportswear
3744 82ND ST. 8425 ROOSEVELT AVE.

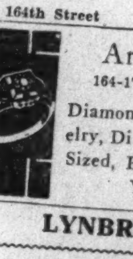
Jackson Heights Sports Shop
Complete Line of
SPORTING GOODS—RADIOS
Wearing Apparel—Toyland
81-17 37th Ave. Newtown 9-2121
(Corner 82nd Street)

PURITAN
LAUNDRY
We do complete family service,
specializing in
Flat Work—Finished Work
Rough Dry—Piece Work
8408 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8360

Photographs
Raphael Perlman
37-14 82nd Street Hav. 4-3990

JAMAICA

John bros
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Coats made to order at no extra charge
Repairing Remodeling
89-67 164th Street Republic 9-0100



Art Jewelers
164-17 JAMAICA AVE.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds Set, Rings Sized, Engravings While You Wait

LYNBROOK

Frederick's
Delicatessen
CHOICE
FOODS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
76 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lynbrook 635-R

MRS. SPITZER
REGISTERED CORSETIER
"You need not be expensively corseted to be properly fitted."
A Garment
for Every Type Figure
Free alterations on any price garment.
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Corner Sunrise Highway

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers
Coke
Coal
White-Red
Fuel
Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

for
- PAINTS
- WALLPAPER
- WINDOW SHADES

John J. Lake & Son
58 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lynbrook 3155

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

MILLINERY—
- Fitted to your head
- Remodelled—Reblocked
- Retrimmed

RATNER'S
375 Sunrise Highway . . . 1 Flight Up

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
Gift Shop
Greeting Cards
PARTY GOODS
Gifts for Every Occasion
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

PATCHOGUE

Tydol Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
TEL. PATCHOGUE 1623
EMMETT NEWTON, Mgr.
Have You Changed to
Winter Lubricants?
Specialized Lubrication
by Specially Trained Men

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

JAMES G. SHAND
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best
Always Ready to Serve You
— DELIVERY SERVICE —
Tel. Patchogue 1060. Bayport 317

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

DOMESTIC PAINT CO., Inc.
Paints, Varnishes, Artist Supplies, etc.
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
BRANCH—11 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK

FAUST BROS.
Queens' Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

NORMAN
PAINT CO.
Paints—Wallpaper—Glass
218-25 JAMAICA AVE. Hollis 5-5565
220-13 JAMAICA AVE. Missouri 7-1200

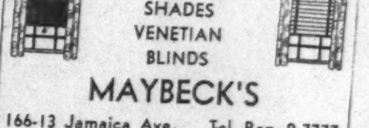
Phone Missouri 7-1536
RALPH HOWARD
OPTOMETRIST
OPTICIAN
215-21 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
106-09
Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill 2-4001

Makes Delicious SALAD DRESSINGS

LOVELY SHOP
GLOVES — HOSIERY
LINGERIE — GIRDLES
112-13 Jamaica Avenue


AWNINGS
SHADES
VENETIAN
BLINDS
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rep. 9-7777

WM. LOCKHART
TAILOR *and* FURRIER
Quality French Dry Cleaning
Garments Renovated
Fur Coats
Remade, Repaired, Remodelled
Relined, Cleaned and Glazed
Collar and Cuff Sets — Scarfs
Our Specialty
111-05 - 101st Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

PHONE VIRGINIA 7-0494
Jeanne's Dress Shoppe
114-08 Jamaica Ave.
SALE
Sizes 14-20 and 38-52
DRESSES — $2.95, $3.95, $6.95

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island
(Continued)

Phone
Richmond Hill 2-8338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117TH STREET

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains - Linens - Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815, 31 Yale Place, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Permanent Waving
A Beautiful Wave
A Lasting Wave

MOLIETTA
Beauty Shop
49 FRONT STREET Tel. R. V. C. 43

Tel. Rockville Centre 2462
"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S
FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

When in Rockville Centre
Be Sure to Stop at
"Mom's Pantry Shelf"
"Full o' Good Things to Eat"
Everything Home Made in
Bread, Pies, Cakes and Candies
43 NORTH VILLAGE AVE.
Next to South Shore Bank

BETTY HARRIS
EXPERT CORSETIERE

Smart Foundations
Corsets and Brassieres
Our Annex Shop Features Exquisite Lingerie, Gloves and Hosiery of the Better Grade.
266 Merrick Road
R. V. C. 4008

JOHN HOWARD MOON
Specializing in Portraits of Children and Adults, in the studio or home.
We are now giving a special for Christmas Portraits.
VILLAGE PHOTO SHOP
193 MERRICK ROAD Tel. R. V. C. 3094-J

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS
COAL
KOPPERS CONNECTICUT COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93, FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

New Fall Styles
for Girls and Boys
Infants' and Children's Wear
Girls up to 16 years—Boys up to 14 years
The Children's Shop
272A Merrick Road Tel. R. V. C. 408

PURE WHITE LAUNDRY
We Call and Deliver

Phones Rockville Center 237
Freeport 1941
Cash and Carry Service
15% Discount
137 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
ROCKVILLE CENTRE

PARK GRAND
SERVICE STATION
Starters
Generators and Ignition
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7349

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S
MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the
American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W ROY HALSEY Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

WILLIAM J. FEE
COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

An Invitation
If you would have appropriate frocks and hats for various occasions do visit our Shop to see the newest fashions and fabrics.
Prices are the least for the best.
Florence Apparel Shop
7 PROSPECT AVENUE

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9431
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

There Is Real Pleasure in "Furs" When Built or Serviced by Fur Craftsman
For Your Fur Requirements Consult
Beréy
Craftsman of Reliability
Now Conveniently Located
AT PROSPECT CORNER CRARY
Opposite N. Y., N. H. Station
Estimates at Residence Oakwood 2554

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

MONARCH
Finer FOODS
TESORO BROS.
112 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 6260-61

CHRIS W. CARL
13 EAST SECOND STREET
Wiring for Light, Heat, Power and Signals.
"A Complete Electrical Service"

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Have you seen a copy of
"SERVICES"?
An interesting booklet about the complete banking facilities of the
MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 East 1st Street, Cor. 3d Avenue
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

ARROW SHIRTS
The Edson Lewis Co.
CLOTHIERS — HABERDASHERS
21 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

WARREN'S
The Original Gift Shop of Mt. Vernon
LAMPS AND SHADES
OPEN EVENINGS!
Corner South Third Ave. and Second St.

NEWBURGH

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in
APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN
81 WATER STREET

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEW ROCHELLE

INSURANCE
REINVEST YOUR FUNDS IN ANNUITIES GIVING HIGHER YIELD AND GREATER TAX EXEMPTION
HERBERT J. GRANT
55 John Street, New York, N. Y., Beekman 3-9400
170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., Hamilton 4921

New System Laundry
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Phone Enterprise 7002
No charge to you when you call this number

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Wiyah Hamilton 3050

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For a Wave of Distinction
see ANDREA
PERMANENT WAVE
5.00 7.50 10.00
- Shampoo
- Finger Wave
- Manicure
- Et Cetera

One Item 50c, Three Items 1.25
409 North Ave. New Rochelle 388
(Near Boston-Westchester)

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle-1300

NUROCO CONE-CLEANED ANTHRACITE
and NUROCO FINE FUEL OIL are sold over the guarantee of a LOCAL firm doing business 74 years at the same address.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
22 PELHAM ROAD N. R. 1000

82 Centre Avenue Cor. Main Street (one flight up)
Telephone New Rochelle 4317
NEW ROCHELLE HOUSE of MUSIC
Formerly of Brunswick Shop
Musical Merchandise and Service For Teacher, Student, Musician and Orchestra
We Specialize in Piano Tuning and Repairing

The Cake Box
Tea Room
MARY A. NASH, *Prop.*
DELICIOUS FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE —CATERING
WEDDINGS—RECEPTIONS—BRIDGES
111 Centre Avenue N. R. 6112

ROCHELLE BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
Artistic Hair Dressing
All Branches of Beauty Culture
TEL. HAMILTON 5183
Kresge Bldg., 527 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE LITTLE PRINT
BETTER PRINTING
236 Huguenot Street
NEW ROCHELLE 2353

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES
Mount Vernon Oakwood 8600
Yonkers Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Sorony Service Station
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5456

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
Occasional Furniture
Lamps and Shades
—Novelties—
Everything for Gift Giving
Main Street at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Matrix Shoes
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NORTH AVENUE GLASS AND SHADE COMPANY
PICTURES—PICTURE FRAMING
MIRRORS
RADIATOR ENCLOSURES
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
397 North Ave. — New Rochelle 3166
(Across from Boston-Westchester Station)

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES, LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 Main St. New Rochelle 5549

LAUNDERERS and DRYCLEANERS
Individual Laundry
New Rochelle 9800
Scarsdale Bronxville Enterprise 7300

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
ROOM 308
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE 6896

CAMERAS—PHOTO SUPPLIES
MOVIE PROJECTORS
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
With Eastman's Tested Chemicals and Velox Paper.
A Fine Grain Service
CAMERA-CRAFT
673 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.
Opposite Public Library

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

HOOVER'S MARKET
formerly with *FERGUSON*
Fruit and Produce
Fancy and Staple Groceries
99 Centre Ave. N. R. 4641

ANDY'S BARBER SHOP
Where All Well Groomed Men Go
202 NORTH AVENUE
New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Near Main Street)

MEMORANDUM
TO MY MONITOR PATRONS:
It is to your advantage to do Your Christmas shopping early!
Leonard Talner
JEWELER
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

MARTIN SHOP
SLIP COVERS
UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES
363 North Avenue
Foot of Lockwood Ave.
Tel. N. R. 1466

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST · NEW ROCHELLE · N · Y ·
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Mendelsohn's Luggage Shop
Ladies' Handbags
Evening Bags
Overnight Cases and Wallets
Repairing Our Specialty
585 MAIN STREET N. R. 5660

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

EGGS and POULTRY
Direct From the Farm Delivered to Your Home
M. JACOBS
888 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. C.

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Phone OLinville 2-9573
FARAMO'S
Beauty Shoppe
The Home of a Perfect Permanent Wave
344 E. Gun Hill Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Decatur and Hull Avenues

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section

Paints and Painters' Supplies
Lucas
Free Deliveries
Flatbush Paint Center
1861 Flatbush Avenue
Nightingale 4-2448

A. OLEWACK FUR SHOP
Furs Remodeled, Repaired. New Coats made to order. Very low prices.
1165 Flatbush Avenue
Nr. Vanderveer Place BU. 2-0395

SHOES
ENNA JETTICK
RED CROSS
FLORSHEIM
DR. POSNER'S
BUSTER BROWN
KINGS BOOTERY 7710-5th AVE

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

Piano Instruction
Private or Class
CHILDREN ADULTS
Classes 50c per Lesson
EDITH M. ROHRS
513 EAST 3RD ST. WINDSOR 6-3631

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

BROOKLYN
(Continued)

JEWELER WATCHMAKER
R. M. PARTRIDGE
1112 FLATBUSH AVE.
Now Showing Gifts for Christmas
Our Greatest Selection
Prices Lower Than Ever Before
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
Corsets in the new mode to fit every figure. Fitted by expert corsetieres.
Silk or Wool Dresses
Good Hosiery - Silk Underwear

Millinery
The Bunny Hat Shop
7712 FIFTH AVENUE
Sherman Millinery
8104 FIFTH AVENUE

Order Your
Christmas Cards
NOW
50 Cards for $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and up. Name imprinted free.
Most Complete Selection in Brooklyn
MASKIN'S 1023 Flatbush Ave. Near Loew's Kings Theatre

Christmas Ties for Men
KURT E. KOENIG
Brooklyn Representative
Zimmerman's Neckwear
Excellent Quality — $1.00 — Hand Tailored
I will gladly call on you, by appointment, to display a selection of over 200 different patterns and colors.
352-64th St. Phone Sunset 6-7241
Give your orders now.

Massab & Massab Inc.
IMPORTERS
LINENS, DAMASCUS, CHINESE ART GOODS
We cordially invite you to come in and look around before Christmas shopping.
864 FLATBUSH AVE. Buckminster 2-8210

Erasmian Studios
Portrait and Commercial
PHOTOGRAPHER
Established in Flatbush 1913
1023 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Buckminster 2-6656
At Loew's Kings Theatre

Manhattan

The Funeral Church Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

BARBER SERVICE
In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
THE BARCLAY BARBER SHOP
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH ST. WI 2-5900

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM—WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

Phone RHinelander 4-6497
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

Wollman's
DEPARTMENT STORE
2872 BROADWAY
Between 111th and 112th Streets
Cathedral 8-6127 New York
Newest in Gloves, Bags, Neckwear, Skirts and Blouses

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

NIAGARA FALLS

FRANK C. BINGENHEIMER
'blue coal'
Semet-Solvay Coke
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

PEEKSKILL

H. C. VOUGHT
Furniture ● Floor Coverings
Shades ● Awnings
PHONE 1619 225 N. DIVISION ST.

PORT CHESTER

NORWALK TIRE & BATTERY SERVICE
TYDOL GAS and OIL
Phone 3070
10 NORTH PEARL ST., PORT CHESTER
LLOYD GARRET, *Manager*

POUGHKEEPSIE

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call 4501
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

Bear us in mind for your Thanksgiving
Plum Puddings and Fruit Cake
THERESA BAKE SHOP

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Luckey's Famous ANNUAL SALE of
Men's and Women's
LINED GLOVES
An unparalleled opportunity to buy cold weather gloves at a fraction of their regular price. Remember that Christmas will soon be here.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
2 CANNON ST. POUGHKEEPSIE 7210

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
PHONE 4913 39 CANNON STREET
10th Anniversary Specials
CROQUIGNOLE WAVES . . . $5.00
ENDS $3.25
All Other Items 50c

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
We specialize in blocking and reblocking Boucles and hand knitted suits and dresses.
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET

Make Your Reservations
for an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner with all the trimmings for $1.25
Smith Brothers Restaurant

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained,
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon

Van Ingen
FUEL COKE
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
SERVICE COAL
FUEL OIL
262 ARNETT BLVD.
Genesee 2105

ELECTRIC SUPPLY SALES CO., Inc.
230 ANDREWS ST., near Clinton Main 5947
RADIOS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, FIXTURES
Free Parking on Property

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 East Avenue, Sagamore
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires, Goodrich Batteries, Brake Service, Gasoline—Oil, Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD N Y
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

SMART-FORM
A Foundation Garment
Girdles, Brassieres
MRS. A. A. BOUMAN
70 Meigs Street
Monroe 8420-M

Paint and Glass
Save Fuel With
WINTER WINDOWS
(STORM SASH)
COMBINATION DOORS
Glass of All Kinds Put In
GEO. H. WABNITZ, Inc.
115 State Street—Main 1094

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

NORTH TO THE ORIENT
by ANNE LINDBERGH, $3.50
The VISITOR, *by* KENNEDY
Greeting Cards
GEORGINA SPEARE—Book Shop
128 CUTLER BUILDING
Mail Orders Filled

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Log Wood or Cannel Coal
for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

TELEPHONE 191
Norbert Luft, Jeweler
Successor to M. NAGEL
Expert Repairing in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
DONE ON THE PREMISES
33 years of experience at your service
4 Popham Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Estimates Cheerfully Given

KITCHEN ARTICLES
of Many Kinds
Carving Sets—Roasting Pans
Pie Tins
Mazda Lamps for feast days.
WALTER A. HOBLIN, INC.
Tel. 3454, 1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

ZOTOS and JAMAL
No Machine—No Electricity
Other waves from $3.00 to $6.00. All waves include Shampoo—Haircut—Finger Wave
Martha Crippen Beauty Salon
PHONE 4-6638 1062 CHRISLER AVE.

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

EVEREADY PRESTONE
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-258 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

EMPIRE LAUNDRY
for
PARTICULAR PEOPLE
PHONE 4-6514
Family Washing
Curtains Dry Cleaning

The Sherwin Williams Co.
128 Jay Street
SCHENECTADY N. Y.
PAINTS—VARNISHES
LACQUERS—WALL PAPERS

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS—SUITS
MILLINERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Nemo-flex
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$3.50 to $16.50
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

OUR MUSIC DEPARTMENT
will be glad to order any of the Phonograph Records listed in the Christian Science Sentinel of June 15, 1935

RCA-Victor, Atwater Kent RADIOS
Expert Radio Repair Service
H. S. BARNEY CO.
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League Looked to as Tribunal Without Political Leanings To Settle Chaco Controversy

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Delayed and as yet uncertain results from the Chaco peace conference, in progress at Buenos Aires, have brought out an unusual suggestion—that the Bolivian-Paraguayan controversy be turned over to the League of Nations for adjustment. Hitherto the American states have generally sought to keep the dispute in their own hands.

The latest known developments at Buenos Aires is the submission of a new plan for the belligerents' approval. In the plan was the allotment of a large portion of the Chaco territory to Bolivia. The scheme was devised at a secret session at which neither Bolivia nor Paraguay were represented. It was refused.

Territorial Issue Constant

The political phase of the situation is this: Neither the Bolivian nor Paraguayan Governments dare to instruct their delegates at the conference to make territorial concessions. Should they do so, their positions at home would be seriously weakened.

President Ayala of Paraguay, and President Soranzo Tejada of Bolivia (and their followers) desire to remain in their respective offices for periods exceeding the terms provided by the constitutions. It may be they believe that peace negotiations will carry on for some time to come. Or it may be that they consider themselves indispensable during a period of readjustment which must follow immediately after peace terms are finally signed. Whatever may be their reasoning, neither Government is disposed to agree to suggestions offered thus far.

Bargaining in Prisoners

It will be recalled that last summer the delegations from six countries, the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay, persuaded the belligerent nations to demobilize their troops. It will also be recalled that the commission declared the demobilization of the armies meant no further fighting would be possible.

Bolivia, at that time, held some 8000 Paraguayan prisoners, and Paraguay held around 25,000 Bolivians. The exchange of captives immediately became an important consideration. Paraguay agreed to release man for man. Bolivia strenuously objected. It argued that if demobilization meant no further fighting, there could be no sound reason for holding prisoners in captivity.

Battling in Peace Time

Paraguay has insisted that the release of 25,000 men might easily mean their being used as a new army. The contention was fair enough. But the issue now arises—could they be used for such a purpose since the Peace Commission has recently declared that a state of war no longer exists?

To speculate as to what is actually behind Paraguay's unwillingness to drop this question of exchange, is not unfair; because nothing that may be written will influence the neutral commissioners one way or the other. Therefore, one may be permitted to wonder if the Paraguayan Government is not figuring upon an economic upset in Bolivia should that country be deprived of a large number of men usable for industrial and agricultural purposes? If this is the Paraguayan Government's thought, it might be part of a plan to bring Bolivia to immediate terms.

Attitude of Commission

What has gone on during the peace commission's deliberations at Buenos Aires will never be made public *in toto*. Enough has leaked out to suggest that politics has entered largely into various discussions. That this should be so is not surprising, because the complexion of the delegations was political.

That the commission has considered the advisability of turning the Chaco controversy over to the League of Nations is not surprising, either. The power of the League of Nations, should it come successfully through its Italo-Ethiopian affair, could be nearly incontestable. But before the Chaco incident was placed before an international body, a troublesome point would have to be cleared up. As the plan now stands, should a juridical settlement be requested of the world-wide body, Bolivia and Paraguay would agree as to what part or portions of the present controversy they would be willing to arbitrate.

Paraguay for Land, Bolivia for Outlet

To bring this about would seem impossible, since five Latin-American nations and the United States, more interested in South America than foreign nations ever will be, apparently have got nowhere in particular.

The Gran Chaco issue is important to all Americans. It involves the serious question of whether or not arbitration is possible in the western hemisphere when a major conflict of interests arises. It involves the question of whether or not the just requirements of Bolivia and Paraguay shall take precedence over politics. Paraguay asks for land. Bolivia seeks an outlet to the South Atlantic Ocean. A solution is imperative in the interests of the continent as well as of the immediate parties.

G. H. C.

Canadian Expert Starts Out to Find Earthquake Hideout

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"Hunter of epicenters" is the imposing, if obscure, title temporarily assumed by a Canadian scientist here.

It happened that Old Earth recently shook this particular section of its surface, causing considerable agitation among its small inhabitants. Even though it was beyond the Government's power and jurisdiction to do anything, or to insure that it would not occur again, it was decided that Ernest A. Hodgson, chief seismologist at the Dominion Observatory, should endeavor to find out where it came from.

Locating the proverbial needle in a haystack would appear easy in comparison, and indeed Mr. Hodgson has no hope of placing his hand on the exact spot that started the quake. He would be satisfied if he could "pin" the epicenter down to within a mile or two, he said with becoming modesty.

But Mr. Hodgson has started on his unique quest, armed with delicate instruments and a vast knowledge of quakes, volcanoes, fissures, bends and other terrestrial phenomena. It is at North Bay, a few hundred miles northwest of Ottawa, that he expects to pick up the scent, tracing it from there by the aid of broken chimneys and rock slides. Like a new type of sleuth he will examine the ground and question the inhabitants, looking for clues that may lead him to the culprit's lair.

Australia's Wool Raced to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Shipping authorities believe that new speed records will be established by ships carrying Australia's wool to Europe this season. Many of the fastest cargo liners afloat will be engaged. Norway holds the present record between Sydney and Dunkirk with a passage of 30 days 19 hours made in 1933 by the Tricolor. This year Norway is represented by the Taronga and Triton, two very fast motor ships.

The annual "wool race" this year began with the departure from Sydney of the new motorship Port Wyndham, which already has proved herself to be one of the fastest British cargo vessels afloat. She was followed soon afterward by vessels flying the flags of Great Britain, Norway, Holland, Germany and Sweden.

Yorkshire Moorland Tract Given to National Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A tract of 200 acres of Yorkshire moorland has been presented to the National Trust by Maj. Hubert Peake of Bawtry Hall, Doncaster. The property, which is on Scarth Wood Moor, lies to the west of the moorland road which runs from Osmotherley to Swainby.

This highway, descending from the moors at Scarth Nick, is part of the old Roman road from Bootham Bar at York to Stockton. The tract of moorland is a favorite resort of visitors from Middlesbrough, Stockton and Darlington.

Miami Issues Call For Financial Help

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 5 (AP)—The city of Miami today pleaded for money—lots of it, and quickly—to pay the bills of its post-storm condition.

After a survey Mayor A. D. H. Fossey asked aid from state and federal officials.

The Mayor said he did not know where the city, its budget already sadly unbalanced, would get $150,000 he estimated was needed to finance emergency repairs on broken water mains, destroyed docks, damaged streets and the like.

Red Cross officials said $50,000 would be available immediately for emergency relief, and W. Randal Becker, chairman of the Dade Disaster Relief Finance Committee, said a drive would be launched to care for supplementary relief patients.

The New Orleans Weather Bureau issued another storm warning at 2 a. m. today.

Ethiopian Palace Adorned By British Wall Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Wall papers from Britain are among the modern embellishments of Emperor Haile Selassie's palace in Addis Ababa, it is revealed here. Ordinary wall papers, it is understood, are unable to withstand the onslaughts of the destructive insects and strong sunlight of Ethiopia.

A special paper with an oil and metal coating, which is claimed to be impervious to the ravages of red ants and the hardest scrubbing, has therefore been devised for the palace, by a British firm.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 134 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.
Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL (Short wave) 11.79meg.
New Bedford—Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Nov. 23, 5:30 p. m.; Dec. 13, 9:15 a. m.; Dec. 28, 5:30 p. m.; Jan. 17, 9:15 a. m.; Feb. 8, 5:30 p. m.; Feb. 28, 9:15 a. m.; March 21, 5:30 p. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

Short Wave

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79meg.

Helena Gets Another Jolt

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 6 (AP)—Still intermittently jostled by convulsive earth movements, Helena was given a sound jolting at 8:32½ a. m. (mountain standard time) today by one of the stiffest after-shocks since Oct. 31 when two persons were killed and many injured.

NEVER think that God's delays are God's denials.—TRUE.

Daily Features

HE WHO knows only his side of the case knows little of that.—MILL.

Worth Knowing

BLACKING
CHARLES DICKENS' FIRST JOB WAS PASTING LABELS ON BLACKING, IN A BOOTBLACK PARLOR

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VOCATIONS

Kitchen Convenience

ONE man appeared at my door with a handy item that I bought at once. It was nothing more than a low-sided box fitted with casters and was just large enough to hold a scrub pail. With your pail of water placed in this box you could just push the water about with a gentle shove and never have to lift the pail when scrubbing. Just a sensible idea that was bringing him in daily wages.

Mrs. L. D. L.

Daily Anecdote

Obedient

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE quick wit of Lord Lothian once saved him from an embarrassing position. It was in 1789, during the review of the Portsmouth fleet by King George III. A boy was sent aloft, and mounted the shrouds with a speed and agility that impressed the beholders.

The king was particularly impressed. Turning to Lord Lothian he said: "Lothian, I have heard much of your agility. Let us see you run up after that boy."

"Sire," responded the lord, "it is my duty to *follow* Your Majesty."

OUT BY TRAIN BACK BY PLANE

16.

Fried Chicken in the Air

AT CLEVELAND our plane made a stop for refueling; and we also exchanged some slightly used passengers for two or three new ones. I was glad enough, incidentally, to get out and stretch a leg; but I had become so accustomed to a continuous roar that I hardly knew how to adapt myself to this earthly quiet. I stepped about, as if on cushioned feet. I strolled inside the main building at the airport, but took occasion to glance out every window to see if my giant bird were about ready to take off.

After a few minutes we were off again, side-wheeling around and upward. Meanwhile I was endeavoring to get my bearings and spot some familiar buildings. But the only structure I could identify—owing to the distance—was the Union Station tower; and it looked about as high as a pencil.

The noon hour was approaching; and the stewardess began some mysterious ministrations in a compartment at the rear. Before long she emerged; put a pillow in my lap; and then placed on it a fried chicken dinner! My tray contained the following:

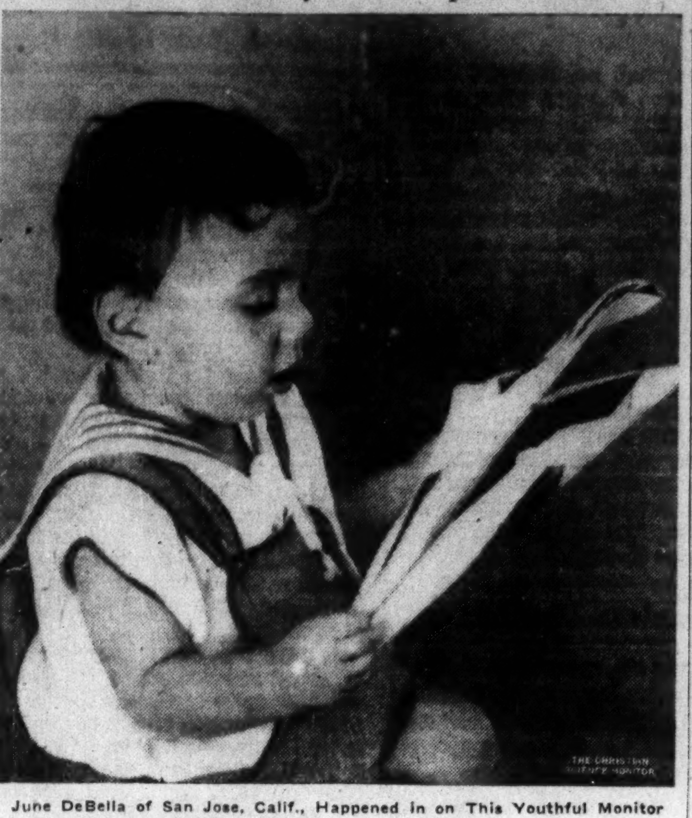
Fruit cup
Buttered roll
Buttered nut-bread sandwich
Celery, stuffed olives, gherkins
Half a fried chicken
Cup of jam
Stuffed egg
Raisin turnover
Piece of cheese
Cup of chocolate
Packets of salt, and candy mints
Bag of grapes
Paper spoon and fork

I had planned to go light on food, especially since the air might be bumpy over the Alleghenies. But here was a tempting dinner—and it was free! Needless to say, I finished it, down to the last crumb. Then along came the little lady with a finger bowl, and a fresh paper napkin; and on the next trip she brought a cup of ice water.

Full, and completely satisfied, I settled down in comfort to read awhile. At length a little drowsiness stole over me; so I decided to close my eyes—just for a second. But I crossed my legs and kept one foot bobbing, and a little finger moving over my nose, just to prove that I wasn't asleep.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued)

"Hm-m! I See by the Papers That—"



June DeBella of San Jose, Calif., Happened in on This Youthful Monitor Enthusiast, and Recorded the Action for the Monitor Camera Club.

In Lighter Vein

A Promise

"The P. O. Dep't. is never questioned. Every person who presents a letter for mailing is fully confident that it will be safely carried to its destruction." — *Mountain Lake (Minn.) paper.*

Come Early

A western store ran the following advertisement:

"Apples and imported nuts. Come early and avoid the rush. The early bird gets the worm."—*Swift's Gold Leaflet.*

"Now listen, Queenie. 'E's not to touch it!"

Tit-Bits

Parliamentary Practice

QUESTION BOX

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: A resolution was offered that a revision of by-laws as drafted by a special committee be recommended to the members as amendments to the present by-laws and that a special meeting be called to vote upon them. A substitute motion was then made and seconded that the report of the committee be referred to the clerk without endorsement, and with instructions to send a copy to every member. Is such a substitute in order and must it be presented to the assembly for a vote? If so, would it be necessary to vote upon the original motion?

Answer: The second of the above motions properly is "to substitute," and its effect is to substitute one motion for another. The substitute in the above case is in order since it is germane to the original motion. When a substitute is offered for a pending motion the question to be decided is, Shall this substitute be put in place of the original motion? If the motion to substitute is adopted the original motion disappears. The substitute takes its place and is open for discussion, until the assembly finally disposes of it.

In such a case the original motion would never be voted on. However, if the motion to substitute is lost, the original motion is again pending, and unless disposed of in some other way would ultimately be voted on.

Guess Again

34

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does the Bible have anything to say about the trimming of beards? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

2. Is the length of the Panama Canal, from deep water to deep water, more than 45 statute miles? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

3. Are all of the following words spelled correctly: anoint, iridescent, kimono? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

4. Is it true that more than 5,000,000,000 checks are cashed annually by the banks of the United States? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

5. Was transparent photographic film invented by Americans? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Wasted Time

(San Francisco News)

San Francisco

MOST of the day Lynn Hull of Concord is conductor on the Sacramento Northern special that takes students to the St. Mary's College campus.

But for six hours of the day the train makes a stopover there, and so does Mr. Hull. In the last quarter mile of his trip he changes his uniform to student's corduroys.

He was conductor on the train for five years before he got the idea that he might devote his layover hours to class work and study. Last year he asked permission to enroll at the college as a special student.

Today, grades for the spring semester, released by the college, revealed that in those hours when Mr. Hull was "off-duty" he had ranked on the highest honor roll at the college.

Mr. Hull, who has refused several promotions from the company, to complete his education, said he would follow the regular curriculum next semester with the intention of getting a degree.

Brevities

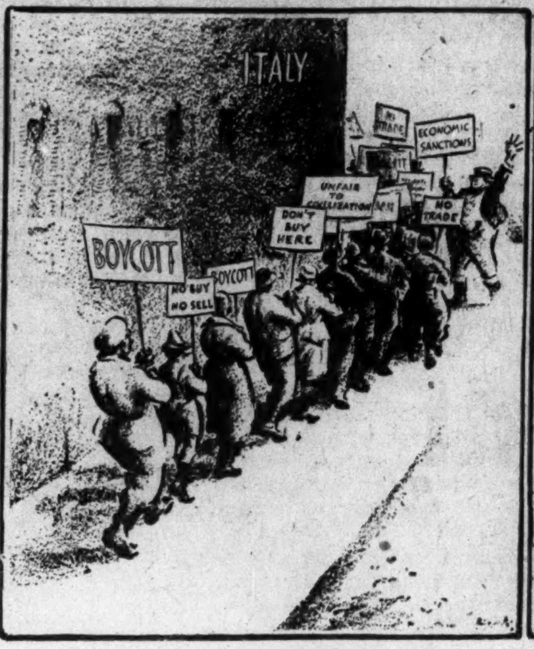
Punch: Highways of rubber are suggested in a new scheme. We understand that many of them will stretch for miles.

Detroit News: A busy congressman could save an hour or two daily just by weighing the telegrams, pro and con, instead of counting same.

Guess Again Answers (34)

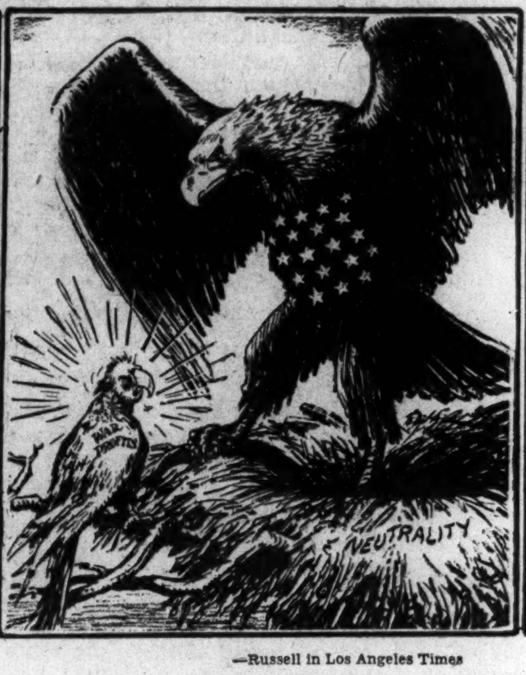
1. Yes; see Lev. 19:27.
2. Yes; it is 50.4 statute miles in length.
3. Yes.
4. Yes; more than 6,000,000,000 checks, totaling more than $400,000,000,000, are passed through the clearing houses of the United States annually, according to Frederic J. Haskin.
5. Yes; by the Rev. H. Goodwin and George Eastman, in 1888.

Cartoons of the Week



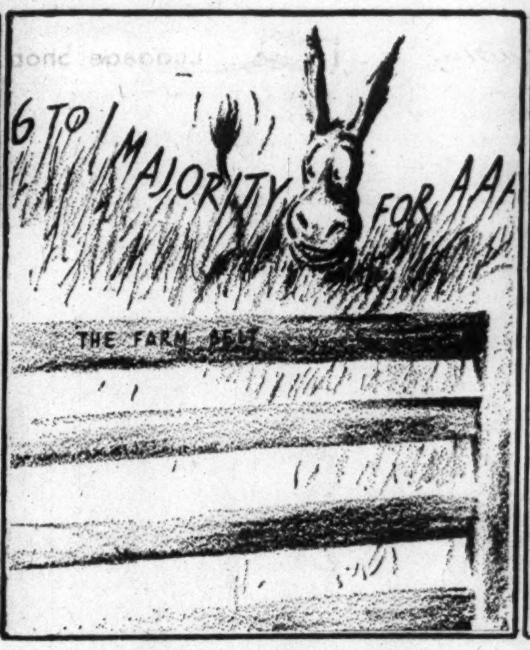
—Lewis in Milwaukee Jorunal

Just "Peaceful Picketing"—Everybody Hopes



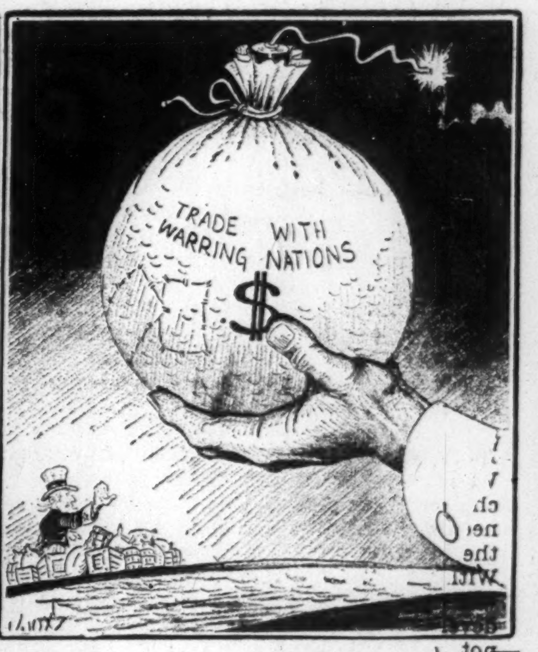
—Russell in Los Angeles Times

The Parrot in the Eagle's Nest



—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal

Prospects of Green Pastures in '36?

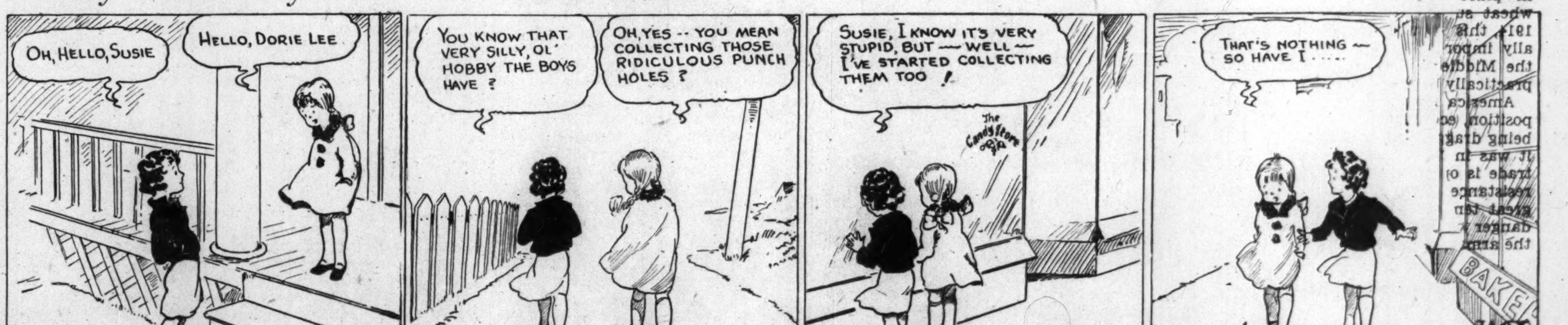


—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal

Loaded With Dynamite

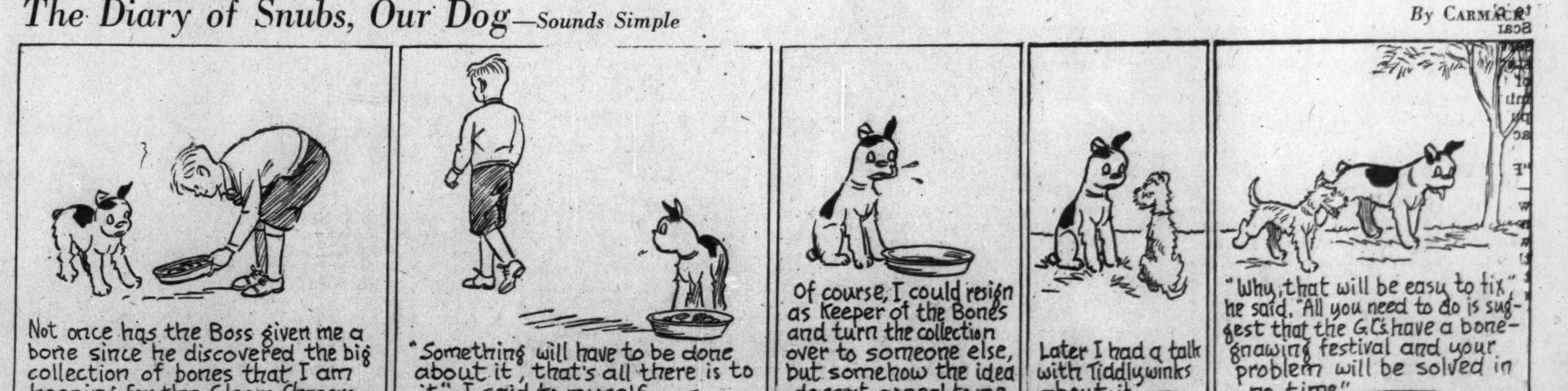
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Two More Punch Mark Fans*

By LE PELLEY


OH, HELLO, SUSIE
HELLO, DORIE LEE
YOU KNOW THAT VERY SILLY, OL' HOBBY THE BOYS HAVE ?
OH, YES -- YOU MEAN COLLECTING THOSE RIDICULOUS PUNCH HOLES ?
SUSIE, I KNOW IT'S VERY STUPID, BUT — WELL — I'VE STARTED COLLECTING THEM TOO !
The Candy Store
THAT'S NOTHING — SO HAVE I . . . .
BAKE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sounds Simple*

By CARMACK


Not once has the Boss given me a bone since he discovered the big collection of bones that I am keeping for the Gloom Chasers —
"Something will have to be done about it, that's all there is to it", I said to myself —
Of course, I could resign as Keeper of the Bones and turn the collection over to someone else, but somehow the idea doesn't appeal to me.
Later I had a talk with Tiddlywinks about it —
"Why, that will be easy to fix," he said. "All you need to do is suggest that the G.C's have a bone-gnawing festival and your problem will be solved in no time" —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Neutrality—Then and Now

AT NO time in their history have Americans been more determined to remain, in President Roosevelt's words, "unentangled and free." But it was the theory of the neutrality resolution adopted in August that the United States was dragged into the World War by the antecedent creation of economic ties. In this respect the United States is not "unentangled and free." But present efforts to bolster neutrality may be aided by knowledge of some gains in the direction of economic freedom.

In 1914 the economic dependence of the United States on Europe was so great that the New York Stock Exchange was almost a branch of the London Stock Exchange. The British had an enormous investment in America. The effect was soon seen when crisis overtook Europe. The records make one think of Sinbad's ship when it drew close to the magnetic mountain. All the nails were drawn out of it. Similarly, the war drew money out of the United States—because the money happened to be foreign money. America was a debtor nation. Between June 28, when the Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated at Sarejevo, and July 30 the New York markets boiled over with selling orders. The selling was due to the British, who were recalling their money. So tumultuous was the selling that the exchange in New York had to close on July 30.

It is true that in present-day America there is considerable foreign ownership of American stocks. But the ratio is small as compared with the ratio in 1914. Actually today the New York market is dominated by Americans. This is another way of saying that the United States is no longer a debtor, but a creditor, nation.

Another way of illustrating the change between 1914 and 1935 is to look at the gold movements. In 1914 they were *outward*, reflecting the repatriation of foreign capital. In the trading week ended July 30, $40,000,000 had been sent abroad. For the entire year up till that date the total amounted to $120,000,000. This was a pretty serious loss for America, as the United States had an aggregate stock of less than a billion dollars, and therefore, between January and July had lost 12 per cent. An opposite movement has been recorded for this year. *Imports* of gold since the crisis started in Europe have amounted to almost one-half (in value) of the total gold stocks in the United States at the beginning of the World War! Total stocks are ten times the 1914 figure, rapidly approaching the colossal figure of $10,000,000,000.

This inward movement of gold is only in part a reflection of the creditor status of the United States. Foreigners not only owe Americans more on balance than Americans owe foreigners; but foreigners are using the United States as a bank for safe-keeping. Foreign capital is in flight to the United States, though it is admittedly difficult to differentiate between timid capital and investment capital, since America is a market for investment funds as well as a safe deposit box.

The final difference between then and now is the complete transformation in the agricultural situation. America's job in 1914 was still to be Europe's granary. Wheat and corn and cotton were exchanged for capital goods and capital needed to develop the country. In 1914 the turning point had been reached. Without knowing it, the United States [illegible] potentially a creditor nation. It had developed a continent, and was ready not only to supply its own capital needs, but also to supply those of other nations. The war completed the transformation. Manufacturing became the dominant occupation of the American people in place of farming. Instead of the wheat surplus of 300,000,000 bushels in 1914, this year the United States is actually importing wheat. This means that the Middle West and its economy have practically been severed from Europe.

America is certainly in a much better position, economically speaking, to resist being dragged into a European war than it was in 1914. Even so the pull of war trade is operating once more and active resistance is required. There is again a great temptation to sell war supplies, a danger which demands early extension of the arms embargo.

"Billy" Sunday

PART of the wandering evangelist's job is to get people out to listen to him. Dr. William A. Sunday knew how to do that, and he left little of his technique to chance or to momentary inspiration. Scanning his manuscript, one would observe margin notes in red ink. They were stage directions, the show-business part of the sermon, which at times might remind their author even to "jump on the pulpit" or perform some equally amazing acrobatics to underscore his words.

That was a part, but only a part, of "Billy" Sunday's equipment. Another part —and the part that those who knew him well are remembering today—was the man's sincerity. He believed his message was worth jumping on the pulpit for. And that message inspired him to many activities for good that were never seen by curious eyes at his revivalist meetings. In innumerable communities his works as well as his words will be long remembered by those who benefited by them.

However much one questions the lasting value of his method of teaching religion, thousands know that he brought into sordid lives perhaps the one glimpse of something better that those hearers ever knew. Fewer know of his private attempts to lift the burdens of hard-pressed folk whom he found—and even sought out—along his way; of the overdue mortgage taken care of, the loans made at critical times, the comfort which many received from this friend in need. He instructed his press agents, as much out of wisdom perhaps as out of modesty, to see that these doings were not publicized, lest their good effect be diminished by suspicion that he was exploiting benevolence.

A great evangelist, a great showman, his rewards in fame and fortune were not small. They may be the public measure of "Billy" Sunday's success. His private life indicates, however, that a tribute he would appreciate more is that he was sincere.

Mexico Guards Its Revolution

RIGHT is rarely all on one side. In the dispute between the Roman Catholic Church and the Mexican Government, which is again in the news as the Government brushes aside church arguments for restoration of certain privileges, there are weaknesses in the state's case as well as in that of the ecclesiastics.

The state's limitation of the number of priests to one for each 50,000 of the population must appear extreme, and its prohibition of religious teaching in schools must seem less than truly liberal because of a state ruling which compels teaching of a political philosophy in harmony with the Government's aims.

Nevertheless, the Government's refusal to consider Roman Catholic arguments for restoration of the church's right to hold property and to teach religion is understandable in the light of this phase of Mexican history.

Holding of property by the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico was of such extent as to enable the church to wield not only religious but powerful economic and political influence. The church had become the biggest property owner in Mexico, and perhaps the largest money lender. In this fact were inevitable seeds of opposition to a social revolution which aimed at redistribution of land and freeing the rural peoples from peonage.

The refusal of the Government to allow religious teaching in schools—it is still permitted in the home—is a reaction only to be expected in a country where one religious sect had previously exercised a similar exclusion against all other religions. The Constitution adopted by the First Congress of the Mexican Republic safeguarded the Roman Catholic Church in this wise:

> The religion of the Mexican is, and will perpetually be, the Roman Catholic Apostolic. The nation will protect it by wise and just laws, and prohibit the exercise of any other whatsoever.

Extremes on one hand breed extremes on the other. The Government is convinced that a threat against social reforms exists in extension of Roman Catholic educational or economic influence in Mexico.

It is possible that when the revolution has been more firmly established on a basis of popular enlightenment, the state will feel justified in less severe restrictions. But while the danger of reinvestment of a religious organization with political or economic power remains, it will take something more than poorly founded arguments of "freedom of conscience" to impress Mexico's Government with the church's case.

An Undecided Weather Vane

CITY and state elections in various parts of the United States on Tuesday give small indication as to whether the Democrats or Republicans will win the presidential contest in 1936.

The G. O. P. did show marked signs of revival in the vote which reinstated a Republican majority in the recently Democratic New York State Assembly. And in other quarters—New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California—the party which in the national theater has played an unwonted role of opposition appeared to oppose somewhat more opposingly. Where national issues were injected most of the results appear to confirm what has generally been assumed, namely, that the New Deal has lost considerable ground. Some of these figures have given Republicans something a mite more definite on which to build air castles.

Yet the count in New York State was not without comfort to James A. Farley, who serves as state and national Democratic chairman when he is not Postmaster General—or even when he is. For with the heavy New York City pluralities his ticket had still the better of it in the totals of the popular vote. And now there is added the victory of Albert B. Chandler, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of his predecessor.

Most of which, as we were saying, can be construed rather as you wish it for either side, and apparently amounts to little toward telling whether the American people will re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt or flock to a G. O. P. candidate next year. And after all, why should it? These were all local elections; and why should local elections be decided on national issues, or vice versa?

Cast-Iron Man

Book News of the Day

SINCE John C. Calhoun has come to be regarded as the protagonist of State rights, it is appropriate that a new biography THE CAST-IRON MAN—JOHN C. CALHOUN AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, by Arthur Styron (New York: Longmans Green. $3.50), should appear at a moment when the State rights issue has been reincarnated, even though no new source material of significance has been recently unearthed.

Born during the last year of the Revolution, Calhoun reached manhood just when Thomas Jefferson was being swept into the Presidency in what has come to be known as our second Revolution. Like Jefferson, Calhoun was a southern frontier planter, reared on a slave-operated plantation and educated to the law. Both were believers in the integrity and intelligence of the common man, particularly when he followed the daily round of agriculture.

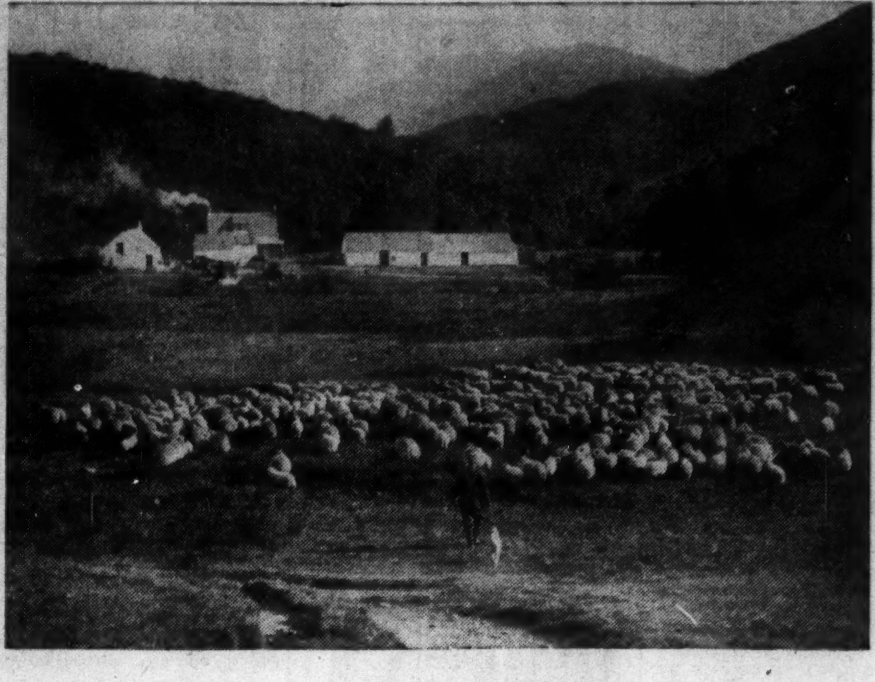
As a result of his marriage to a wealthy cousin, who belonged to the Charleston aristocracy, Calhoun was able to acquire a large plantation and to devote his time to politics, in which he had already made a start. He became a member of the House in 1811, and served continuously as Representative, Secretary of War, Vice-President and Senator, until he passed on in 1850. His career paralleled those of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster: although each of these aspired to the Presidency, the highest office was attained by lesser men. Few can name the Presidents from 1820 to 1850, but few will ever forget the names of the great triumvirate. Each of them represented statesmanship at its finest.

Perhaps it is not a coincidence that Daniel Webster, of New Hampshire, became the great pleader of the causes of nationalism and abolition, while Calhoun of South Carolina championed slavery and Federalism, and Henry Clay of Kentucky tried to find a compromise between the two; even the highest statesmanship seems to be just a rationalization of its authors' desires, but, at least, America's greatest struggle was ennobled by the quality of the debates which it brought forth.

If Mr. Styron has not unearthed new material of any great significance, he has presented the portrait of his subject with clarity and color. Many of his descriptions, both of character and of manners, plantation life, Washington society, clothes and decoration create vivid and accurate images of the period. His analysis of the philosophical background of Calhoun's point of view, however, is obscure: the author's style becomes, at times, involved if not distorted. Nevertheless the book is timely and, with the exception of certain passages, clear and vivid. If it is not a biography of the class of Freeman's "Lee" or Beveridge's "Marshall," it nevertheless ranks far above the great run of Lives, particularly the debunking and journalistic vintages of recent years.

J. P.

Heart of the Highlands



A WONDERLAND of beauty, of romance and of hospitable welcome awaits the traveler in the Scottish Highlands. The infinite variety that is Scotland offers in its Lowlands the dignified charm of Edinburgh, one of the world's noblest cities. But in the north it presents to the enchanted eye such an endowment of nature's beneficence as the world can rarely rival and never surpass.

As you follow the winding northward way that leads in and out of valley and glen, around hills and through lush meadows dotted with shaggy Highland cattle, you commence at last to know the source of the inspiration of Scottish song and story. You understand now the veracity of laudation that once seemed fulsome, and you realize that there are scenes of beauty so exalting as to engender a sentiment possible of expression only in song.

The railway line curves widely around the shoulder of a mountain, crossing a stream spanned by an arched bridge of ancient masonry. . . . The scene changes and a deep and shadowy glen succeeds, its shrubbery richly green as tropic verdure, the rippling burn of cool water from the hills cascading frantically downward over moss-covered rocks and under a tottery wooden bridge. Again the picture alters and the outlying farmsteads of a little Highland hamlet, gleaming white and thatch-roofed, bring their touch of life to the far northern landscape in its tranquil remoteness from the ceaseless activity of cities and the concernments of the world.

This is the very heart of the Highlands and as the afternoon wanes we approach the fair little capital of the north, the center of the Highland world, Inverness, beside its river and its firth, town of origin undated in the mists of antiquity, towering landmark of Scottish history, rich in its investiture of Highland folklore and romance. High above the town stands the castle, fifth to occupy a site where early pagan, Pict and Celtic sovereigns of this northern land have had their holds, where the fortress abode of Macbeth is said to have frowned down upon the peaceful countryside, where the long and colorful history of north Scotland finds its focal point.

Southeastward toward Culloden the eye turns from the castle battlements, the grim hold of the Stuarts towering in the middle distance, the softer aspect of rich meadows and braes with their grazing cattle and sheep, the silver gleam of Moray Firth, and the deep-hued northern hills spread out serenely on every hand. Fair is the town itself, fair and rich in the atmosphere of romance with its gray old buildings, its narrow streets, its flower-filled gardens along the placid River Ness, its shops with Highland plaid and tartan and bonnet in all their 176 clan combinations draped in brilliant color in the windows.

Above all, Highland hospitality in its far-famed fullness greets you in this capital of the north. No sooner have you arrived and found, perhaps, simple, homey lodgings with a MacKay, or a MacDonald, or a MacKenzie, than you are made to feel one of the townsfolk. Baseless tales of the "dour" character of Scottish folk are at once refuted. Nowhere in all your wanderings have you found a more genuine hospitality than here in the heart of the Highlands.

Inverness is the center of all the northland and from it you may take train, or steamer, or omnibus, in every direction through scenes of unforgettable beauty to many a landmark of Scottish history, to Culloden Moor, to Glamis Castle, to the Moy Hall seat of the MacIntosh of MacIntosh, to Cawdor, to many an ancient moss-grown castle ruin, or northward across the unpeopled moors of Sutherlandshire to the shores of Pentland Firth. Memorable, too, is the tranquil steamer voyage from Inverness to the Atlantic coast through the very heart of Scotland by the grandeur-environed Caledonian inland waterway. And there are the Hebrides, extolled by everybody since Dr. Johnson made his famous tour, the Hebrides with the strangely beautiful Isle of Skye as their crown jewel. Its human contacts win the visitor's enduring affection.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Changing Perspectives

By Frank L. Perrin

NEWSPAPER writers and editors, as well as the students who have listened to his lectures, have come to regard the opinions of Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism considerately, and usually quite highly. Dean Ackerman ranks among the outstanding teachers and exponents of theoretical journalism, chiefly because he has brought to the classroom and laboratory more of the practical than is included in the courses of study in many schools of like character.

It is with some slight trepidation, therefore, and with full realization of that gentleman's greater opportunity for analysis and observation of college graduates of today, that one essays to make friendly inquiry as to the processes by which the dean has reached a somewhat disquieting conclusion. In his annual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, Dean Ackerman declares his opinion that a college degree is virtually worthless today "because universities have glorified mass education to the extent that individual students are neglected."

* * *

The discouraging and distressing thing about all this is the fact, which must be realized, that the conclusion is said to have been compelled by an examination of the records of several hundred graduate students applying for admission to the school over which Mr. Ackerman presides as dean. Applications were received in such large numbers that it was found necessary to apply, in the selective process adopted, other standards for admission than mere proficiency in the courses of study previously prescribed and followed.

Quite naturally, and probably quite correctly, Dean Ackerman places the fault, as he regards it, at the door of an educational system that has fostered, or permitted, or perhaps endured, "mass production of degrees and a corresponding decrease in the number of educated individuals." I am inclined to insist that an error in conclusion has been made just at this point. It would be more readily agreed that the totals should be estimated in percentages rather than in numbers. It could be admitted, or proved if proof were required, that the earning of college degrees has been made somewhat easier by these so-called processes of mass production, but it must be admitted, meanwhile, that included in this larger group or mass are many who would qualify under any reasonable test applied or imposed.

Many of those of the older school who are inclined to applaud the enthusiasm of the defenders of the established order, may be able to view the problem and the solution from a perspective which men of even Dean Ackerman's experience have not gained. I, for instance, have watched, for quite a number of years, the growth and development of this mass production process. In the period immediately following the war between the states, as in the years preceding that event, college graduates, especially in the Middle West, Far West, and South, were conspicuous because of their fewness, or scarcity. As boy and observing youth I came to know some of these quite well. Except for Vassar, few women's colleges were sending more than occasional graduates into the newer country.

* * *

Not many boys from the farms or small cities in the western country in the decade following the war were sent to college. Those who went and were graduated were not always among the more successful teachers, lawyers, preachers or executives of their generation. There was no mass production in those days, no elective courses chosen because they offered little or no resistance. And yet the result then, as I believe it actually is today, was that, in percentages, the ratio of the thoroughly educated and equipped to the superficially educated and unequipped follows a level and virtually regular line.

But for the almost phenomenal growth, in numbers, of American colleges and universities, every college president and admissions board would be faced by the same problem that now perplexes Dean Ackerman. His, it should be recalled, is the first school of journalism to be made an exclusively graduate school. He and his chief, President Butler, in self-defense, must resort to highly selective methods in awarding the limited opportunities which their school affords. This is commendable, as it obviously is necessary. But this necessity need not be excused or explained by a too inclusive arraignment of other educators who are doing their best under somewhat unwholesome and discouraging conditions.

Mirror of Opinion

Maintenance of Peace

IT MAY, indeed, be asked why we as Christian citizens should be so active, as I think I may assume that you will be, in the support of the League of Nations. The reason is because the issues involved are fundamentally moral and, indeed, in the true sense of the word, religious. . . . It may be that there are British interests somewhere involved in Abyssinia or in Egypt . . . but quite certainly the thought of British interests has not been the motive which has so singularly united the people of this country.

I can safely say that no thought of British interests has even entered my mind in what I have said about this dispute. Nor have we any antagonism to Italy. Italy has been, for generations, our close, constant friend, and there is no desire deeper in the hearts of all of us than that that friendship may continue. . . .

We could not look with acquiescence upon an act of unprovoked aggression without surrendering the reason for the League's existence and without shattering the hope of the rule of law among the nations. If that hope were shattered, then the hope of any settled peace would disappear with it. The defense of the Covenant is, in truth, the defense of peace. Behind and above any rule of law as the basis of peace is the Kingdom of God—His rule of justice, righteousness, brotherhood, among men. The ultimate security and strength of peace is loyalty to that Kingdom.

The supreme need, when the foundations of world peace seem to be shaken, is the assurance of that loyalty as a new and effective force in the mind, the conscience, the will of all who profess and call themselves Christians. For that reason I am . . . inviting the authorities of all Christian communions, at least in Europe, to send forth simultaneously some solemn reminder to their members of the application of this loyalty to the Kingdom of God and to appeal to them to be faithful to it. Naturally, we think first of the largest and most powerful of these Christian communions, of the great Church of Rome.

I have ventured to make an approach to his Holiness the Pope, but I learn that he is unwilling at present to say more than he has already publicly said. We must all generously recognize the peculiar difficulty in which he is placed. It may be that, in his own time and way, he may be moved to speak some further word; but my hope is that erelong the Anglican and Protestant communions may unite in uttering with the same Christian voice an assertion of the supremacy of the Kingdom of God which may rise above the confused voices of the nations of the world.—*The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Lang) at opening of autumn Diocesan Conference.*

The Wide Horizon

Russia—From Left to Right?

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

SOVIET Russia's rulers have instituted, during recent weeks, another series of reforms such as have persuaded many observers in the past that Russia is moving steadily to the "right." The Kremlin again has thoroughly reorganized its armed forces, its schools, the Communist youth organization, and even the ruling Communist Party itself.

The keynote of all these changes is discipline and centralized control. The army and navy not only have officers, but the officers are given back very much the same titles and powers which those in other armies have. A strict examination system is again set up in the schools, and merit again plays a predominant part in selection of students for higher schools. The Communist youth organization, which has been encouraged to take an active role in "class warfare," is now told that it should devote itself almost entirely to the education of its members. The lower units of the Communist Party are further weakened, and even the choice of members is now reserved for higher units.

Such reforms in Russia always are variously interpreted. One group of observers suggests that the "revolution is in retreat," and that Russia soon will be very much like "capitalist" countries. Another group contends that all such changes are superficial, and involve no compromise whatever with the ideals of the principal Marxist philosophers.

* * *

It seems to the writer that the truth lies somewhere between these extreme views. The fact is often overlooked that Marx and Engels and even Lenin up to the time of the Russian revolution had never attempted to picture in detail the Communist social order toward which they were striving. They were more interested in developing their theory that such an order was inevitable, that it would eventually embrace the entire world, and in devising means for hastening its arrival. The Communist rulers of Russia had no blue prints with which to create their "workers' and peasants' state."

There appears to be nothing in the writings of Marx and Engels and Lenin to forbid having Communist colonels or even marshals and a general staff, nothing opposed to establishing a strict merit system in schools, or strengthening central control of the party which exercises a political monopoly. These reforms differ from earlier notions of some Russian revolutionaries, but do not seem to conflict with the precepts of the three principal Communist theorists.

So the reforms thus far made in Russia do not appear to justify the conclusion that the Kremlin is retreating from Socialism, or that it is not pursuing a "zigzag course," as the Marxists phrase it, toward pure Communism. In the sense that no individual is permitted to own any means of production or to "exploit the labor of another," Soviet Russia's social and political order is now almost completely Socialist.

But Socialists and Communists have been notoriously vague in their conceptions of what the complete Socialist or Communist order, once it had been established, would look like. The experiment never has been made before, and Soviet Russia provides the only example.

* * *

The Russian Communists have built up their state and social order by a process of trial and error over a period of eighteen years. No one doubts the ability and sincerity of the principal leaders, who have clung tenaciously to their basic conceptions without regard to the difficulties encountered and the hardships inflicted upon the Russian people.

The significance of recent reforms, as well as those which have gone before, is that they have all had the common purpose of imposing an increasing regimentation upon Soviet citizens, of centralizing control in the hands of a few men in the Kremlin. The Russian experiment in Socialism, with the advantages of a group of able and sincere leaders firmly in control of a docile population accustomed to accept orders from a bureaucracy, has apparently convinced these same leaders that increasing regimentation and centralized control are imperative to make a Socialist government and social order function. That is the essential significance of all recent reforms.

Socialists in other countries have argued that Socialism would work out differently in their own countries. But the burden of proof for this contention rests with them. The fact remains that in Soviet Russia, the only country which has adopted a Socialist order, every recent reform has been in the direction of more severe regimentation, more centralized control. The more Socialist Russia becomes, the more completely the ordinary Soviet citizen must surrender his freedom and sense of initiative, as developed in democratic countries.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mormon Migration in Michigan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The interesting front-page article entitled "Pirates Do Irish a Good Turn," erroneously declares that the Mormon migration under James Strang to Beaver Island in Lake Michigan has been overlooked by historians. A critical, detailed study of this subject, entitled "The Kingdom of Saint James," written by Milo M. Quaife, was published at New Haven, Conn., by the Yale University Press in 1930.

Elsah, Ill. FLOYD A. MCNEIL